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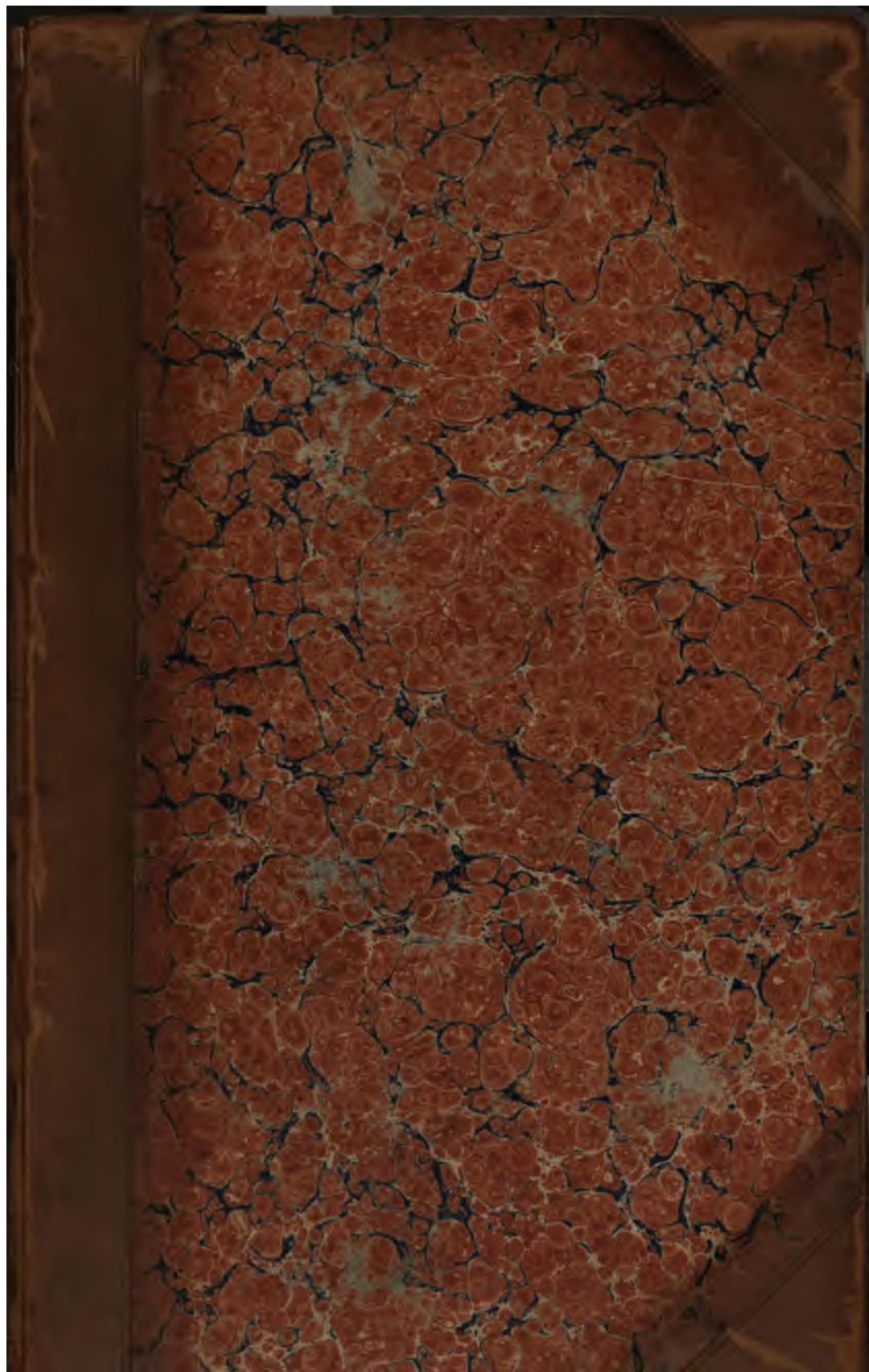
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**ELEMENTS**

OF

**GREEK ACCENTUATION.**

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN

OF

**DR. KARL GOETTLING,**

BY A

MEMBER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

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# CONTENTS.

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Of the nature of accent, §. 1—9.

First principal law, §. 3.

Second principal law, §. 4.

Third principal law, §. 5.

Æolic accentuation, §. 7.

## FIRST PART.

Of the accent of individual words, §. 10—41.

In general, §. 10, 11.

Of the accent of the verb, §. 12—18.

A. Forms with a connective vowel, §. 12—18.

Peculiarity of mode, §. 14.

Peculiarity of tenses, §. 15.

B. Forms without a connective vowel, §. 16.

Peculiarities in some contract verbs, §. 17.

Syncopised forms, §. 18.

Of the accent of substantives, §. 19—27.

First declension, §. 20—22.

Masculines in *ας* and *ης*, §. 20.

Feminines in *α*, §. 21.

Feminines in *η*, §. 22.

Second declension, §. 23, 24.

Masculines and feminines in *ος*, §. 23.

Neuters in *ον*, §. 24.

Third declension, §. 25, 26.

Monosyllables, §. 25.

Polysyllables, §. 26.

Attic declension, §. 27.

Of the accent of adjectives, §. 28—34.

Simple adjectives, §. 29—31.

First declension, §. 29.

Second declension, §. 30.

Third declension, §. 31.



Compound adjectives, §. 32—34.

First declension, §. 32.

Second declension, §. 33.

Third declension, §. 34.

Adverbs, §. 35, 36.

Independent adverbs, §. 35.

Adverbs which originally were *casal forms*, §. 36.

Particles, §. 37.

Interjections, §. 38.

Numerals, §. 39.

Pronouns, §. 40.

Of synthetic and parathetic combinations, §. 41.

## SECOND PART.

Of the accent in connected discourse, §. 42—47.

Elision and anastrophe produced thereby, §. 43.

Crisis, §. 44.

Proper anastrophe, §. 45.

Unaccented words, §. 46, 47.

Proclitics, §. 46.

Enclitics, §. 47.

Alphabetical List of synonymous words distinguished by the accent,  
pp. 115, 116.

Index, pp. 117—123.

# GREEK ACCENTUATION.

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## OF THE NATURE OF ACCENT.

### §. 1.

LANGUAGE consists of words, a word of syllables, a syllable of two things: 1. the *idea* of that which is to be designated (form), 2. the *tone* or *sound* of the voice, with which the idea is to be made audible to the ear (matter). Sound is produced by motion, which can be considered in a three-fold relation, 1. in *strength* or *weakness*, 2. *height* or *depth*, 3. *greater* or *less duration*. Sound is dependent upon and subordinate to idea. But in polysyllabic words ideas are of two kinds, either *principal* or *subordinate*; e. g. λέγω (I speak). The syllable λεγ indicates the idea of speaking, the syllable ω is a mere designation of the person, &c.; therefore λεγ is the principal and ω the subordinate idea. Both ought to be distinguished by the sound according to their degree of internal worth. But this can only be effected by one or more of the three accidents of sound, by strength, height, or duration. Height and depth, however, in a rhetorical proposition, constitute its melody. The duration of syllables is independent of their relative worth; for no one e. g. has yet explained the internal reason why a syllable in Greek is long by nature. The duration is determined by the *quantity*. To distinguish the principal above the subordinate idea, therefore, nothing remains but the intension of the voice. Hence in every *independent* or *primitive* language the principal idea of each word is distinguished by an intension of the voice, by a strengthening or invigoration of the sound. This is called the accent: consequently in λέγω the principal idea λεγ must be

distinguished above the subordinate idea  $\omega$  by the accent. Every intension of the voice, however, is involuntarily combined with an elevation of the tone. In pronouncing the accent, therefore, the voice must at the same time be elevated. This coincides with the express precept of Aristophanes of Byzantium in Arcad. p. 187. τοὺς τόνους τοῖς τόνοις τῆς μουσικῆς ἐόλκασιν. That intension, however, is the main point, is shewn by the passage in Phavorin. v. ἀπήχησις from the old Grammarians, p. 237.

### §. 2.

A strengthening and elevation of tone in certain syllables containing the principal idea of a word, cannot be conceived without the existence of a less strong and deeper tone in reference to the other syllables, which designate merely subordinate ideas. Strength and weakness, height and depth, are simply relative terms: hence we take a certain fundamental tone of discourse, which depends upon the organs of the individual persons. This common tone the speaker strengthens and elevates when the principal idea of the word requires it. The fundamental tone of discourse is the προσωδία βαρεῖα (*accentus gravis*); the strengthening and elevation of it προσωδία ὀξεῖα, called also κύριος τόνος (*accentus acutus*). As the written characters of European nations incline from the top towards the right side of the writer, the fundamental tone, *accentus gravis*, is designated by a straight stroke (') inclining to the left of the writer, and the strengthened or elevated tone, *accentus acutus*, as the natural opposite, by a straight stroke (') inclining to the right of the writer. But it is evident that the actual designation of all syllables by the proper accent would be superfluous. If the syllable which receives the strengthened accent be ascertained, we know that all the rest must have the weaker or fundamental tone. Consequently it would be superfluous to write Θεόδωρος, Θεόδωρος being sufficient.

*Note.*—The signs of the accent ( ' ' ' , &c.) were invented or first used by the Grammarian Aristophanes of Byzantium, about 200 years before Christ; conf. Arcadius (properly Herodianus) Περὶ τόνων p. 186. Villos. Prolegom. ad Schol. Venet. p. XI. But the accent itself is as old as the language. Hence

the signs by which Aristophanes preserved the old living accent are of the highest importance. After him the Grammarian Ælius Herodianus chiefly cultivated the doctrine of the accent (about 200 years after Christ, under the Emperor Marcus Antoninus, to whom he dedicated his *προσῳδία καθολική*), and has been followed by all subsequent Grammarians. To us, therefore, the extract of Arcadius from Herodian's *καθολική*, combined with an extract of Porphyry from the same (V. Villoison Anecd. Gr. II. p. 103. Conf. præf. ad Theodos. Gramm. p. XV.), is of the greatest consequence as historical material for a doctrine of accents. But for such a doctrine, founded upon principles, nothing considerable is afforded by any of the Greek Grammarians. Hence we owe many rules to Herodian, which merely pertain to it without being given by the nature of the thing; among these probably may be classed a great many distinctions which the accent indicates in the signification of individual words.

### §. 3.

**FIRST PRINCIPAL LAW.**—*In the Greek language only one of the three last syllables of a word is capable of the strengthened tone—accentus acutus, προσῳδία ὀξεῖα.*

Primitive languages of intellectual nations, like the Greeks, are formed from roots, or, as they are more properly termed, primitive words. These are monosyllabic. But in the simple idea which they designated they were capable of nearer definition. Such definitions could be attached locally either to the beginning or end of the word, or to both at the same time. A word therefore which had its principal idea in the middle, and the definition of subordinate ideas at the beginning and end, would be one formed from its root with the utmost possible perfection. In the Greek language, when such a word becomes longer than trisyllabic by composition with new ideas, the old law remains in reference to the accent. If this were to recede beyond the third syllable the whole word would to the hearing be necessarily divided into two or more. Hence *Εὐώννμος*, *Ἀλιμούσιος*. Add, moreover, that an equilibrium must exist between the accented syllable and the unaccented ones which follow. This equilibrium

would be destroyed if more than two were to follow the accented syllable (i. e. the syllable distinguished by the *acutus*), as two only are able to produce it.

*Note.*—Compare Theodos. Grammat. p. 48. 27. οὐδεμία λέξις ἑλληνικῇ θεματικῇ, ἀπλῇ, πρωτότυπος, θέλει ὑπερβαίνειν τὴν τρισυλλαβίαν.

#### §. 4.

**SECOND PRINCIPAL LAW.**—*The accent falls either on the syllable containing the principal idea of the whole word or on the one which is the nearest to the syllable of the principal idea that the number of syllables in the word generally will permit.*

To find the syllable of the principal idea, the study of the etymological part of the language is indispensable. In a simple uncompound word, that called the root is the principal idea, as the first syllable in γράμμα. In compound words the added word forms for the accent the principal idea, because it gives to the whole its shade, its definiteness, its distinction. Thus in πρόγραμμα the principal idea is now in πρό, and γράμμα, in reference to the accent, becomes subordinate, because the preposition πρό gives to γράμμα its definite signification. In certain instances, therefore, the above second principal law is to be applied, as e. g. in γραμματιον. For γραμ is also the principal idea in this diminutive; the accentuation ought therefore to be γράμματιον; but this would be a violation of the first principal law: hence the accent can only fall on the syllable which is the nearest possible to that of the principal idea: consequently γραμματίον or προγραμματίον, whereas according to the fundamental law, §. 1., if this were not limited by §. 3., they would necessarily be γράμματιον and πρόγραμματιον.

*Note.*—It must be observed, however, that in the Greek language, with few exceptions, (but in the verb without exception), the accent can never pass beyond the first compound: ξς, πρόες (first compound), not however σύμπροες (second compound), but συμπρόες. The first compound therefore remains as the principal idea for the Greek accent.

## §. 5.

THIRD PRINCIPAL LAW.—*A syllable long by nature is equivalent to two syllables with respect to the time occupied in its pronunciation; consequently, if the final syllable of a word be long by nature, the accent cannot stand on the third from the end.*

This law is founded upon the quantity, i. e. upon the longer or shorter tarrying of the voice on the individual vowels of syllables. Hence arise in the Greek language *long* and *short* syllables, which, although themselves independent of accentuation, nevertheless exercise an influence upon it. The Greeks took a definite indivisible space of time, the smallest in which a syllable could be pronounced. This in the language of grammar is called *mora*, or χρόνος. Now if the voice be permitted to tarry on the individual vowels of syllables longer than for the space of one *mora*, it is easy to perceive that such a syllable may be divided into two parts, by which it equals two simple syllables in the length of pronunciation, and thus becomes a long syllable. Hence the Greeks have for two of their vowels, the E and O sounds, two different designations: ε and ο, the duration of which in pronunciation equals a *mora*, η and ω, when the tone dwells so long upon ε and ο that the two vowels could be pronounced twice in the time: H, therefore, always arises from two Es placed together; ω from two Os placed together. Hence some old inscriptions have EE for H, and OO for Ω. (V. Villos. Anecd. Gr. II. p. 124. Comp. however, Bœckh. corpus inscript. p. 60.). For the longer duration of the three remaining vowels, α, ι, and υ, Greek writing does not possess similar designations, and the usage of the poets alone can here inform us in what words they are by nature long or short. In older times the distinctions ā, ī, ū, and ǣ, ȳ, ȳ, were employed. (Conf. Porphy. ap. Villos. Anecd. Gr. II. p. 112.)

The third principal law necessarily follows therefore from the nature of the thing itself. In Ἀριστοφάνης the accent ought to stand thus, Ἀριστόφανης, because the syllables ἀριστο enlarge and define the idea of φάνης: but the syllable ης contains two *moras*; hence this last syllable being reckoned for two, the ac-



cent in Ἀριστόφανης would fall upon the fourth syllable, which is a violation of the first principal law (§. 3.); consequently Ἀριστοφάνης.

Here, however, two cases must be well attended to, in which the last syllable of some words, although long according to quantity, is considered as short for accentuation.

1. This is the case in the Attic and old Ionic declension, wherein other dialects give *o* instead of *ω*, e. g. πόλεω*s* (otherwise πόλεο*s*), Πηληϊάδεω (Æolic Πηληϊάδαο); here *ω*, when it stands in the casual termination, (hence called ὦ πτωτικόν by Grammarians), is considered by the Attics and Ionians not as really long, but approaching more to the short quantity, on which account it must also be pronounced shorter. This is so much the easier in those words in which a short syllable precedes the half long *ω*, because then the two syllables are more capable of being pronounced as one. Thus e. g. Πηληϊάδεω, Μενέλεω*s*, ἀνώγεω*n*, ἐμπλεω*s*, δύσερω*s*. It must not be supposed, however, that this union of the two syllables in pronunciation is alone sufficient to explain the accent of these forms; the chief reason lies in the half length (the *irrational* length, V. Bæckh. de metris. Pind. p. 39. Hermann, elem. doct. metr. p. 20.) of *ω*. This alone can account for the accentuation of the Attic genitives λεώ, ταώ, λαγώ, νεώ, which, if *ω* were really long, must necessarily, according to §. 19. 2., be λεῶ, λαγῶ, νεῶ, from the nominatives λεώς, ταώς, λαγώς, νεώς. For the dative, in which *ι* is added, becomes again perfectly long, νεῶι, λεῶι, &c.

*Note.*—This law must not be extended to Doric forms.

Here the accentuation is correctly ποταμός, ποταμῶ, ποταμῷ, ποταμόν. So e. g. Πηνειῶ, Theocrit. Id. I. 67.

2. Also the syllables terminating with the diphthongs *οι* and *αι*, when not closed by a consonant (as οιν, αιν, οισ, αισ), are like the Attic or old Ionic *ω* considered short in accentuation. The reason lies in the short pronunciation of these diphthongs, even the oldest poets having allowed themselves to elide *οι* and *αι* in certain instances. (Conf. Spitzner de versu Græc. her. p. 163. 166.) The third person of the optative active in *οι* and *αι*, however, always obtains as long, the reason of which is given in

treating of the verb. The same is the case with the adverb *οἰκοῖ* (properly *οἰκῶ*). Comp. Apollon. de adv. p. 537.

*Note 1.*—*οι* and *αι* at the end were long for the accent with the oldest Dorians: thus they accented *φιλοσόφοι*, *δαιρομένοι*. (V. Schæfer ad Greg. Corinth. p. 312.)

*Note 2.*—The shortening of *ω* and of the diphthongs *αι* and *αι* for the accent may be compared with the shortened *η* of the Bœotians in *τύπτομη* for *τύπτομαι* and *λεγόμενη* for *λεγόμεναι*. (S. ad Theodos. p. 250.)

3. In enclitics long syllables are accounted short for accentuation. S. §. 47. I.

### §. 6.

The quantity of the last syllable of a word is of importance to the accent, but never the quantity of the penultimate syllable. The reason is, that the last syllable of every word, on account of the interval between different words, requires the most definite uninterrupted expression.

*Note 1.*—Hence the iambic rhythm (  $\cup$   $\_$  ) is employed for dialogue (*diverbium*), because this variation of accent was most familiar to the Attic ear in common life. (Conf. Bœckh. de metr. Pind. p. 53.)

*Note 2.*—It is usually assumed that length by position can exercise no influence upon the situation of the accent. This in general is the case, and is founded upon the nature of position itself, which consists in nothing more than the interruption occasioned by two consonants following a short vowel, the pronunciation being necessarily so delayed by the two consonants as to produce a long quantity. It must be remarked, however, that in one instance position does influence the accent; for no word occurs in Greek, which terminating with  $\xi$  or  $\psi$  can have the accent on the third syllable from the end.

### §. 7.

The three principal laws given in §§. 3. and 4. are sufficient for ascertaining the position of the accent in the oldest periods of the Greek language. Thus the Æolians, whose dialect must be



considered as the oldest\* of the Greek dialects, and as that from which the rest were formed, invariably accented according to those three laws. In the whole of their dialect not a single word is to be found accented on the last syllable, except the dissyllabic prepositions, as *παρά, περί, ὑπό* †. But in prepositions this is easily accounted for, because they are connected as closely as possible with the following word, to which they refer. This mode of accentuation among the Æolians therefore is not to be explained by reference to the grave character of this tribe, as the old grammarians do, but from the thing itself. Hence they accented *βόλλα, βῶμος, σόφος, &c.*, because the principal idea of these words lies in the accented syllable. The same old accentuation, conforming to the sense, has been retained almost invariably by the remaining dialects of the Greek language, 1. in the oldest part of speech, the verb; 2. in the oldest nouns, the neuters; 3. in proper names, which belong to the oldest nouns; e. g. *εὐπειθής* is adjective, but *Εὐπείθης* a proper name. But in other words these dialects exhibit a remarkable deviation from the oldest or Æolic usage, all endeavouring to place the accent on the final syllables of words, even when these contain no principal idea; e. g. *ἀγαθός, σοφός*. This peculiarity of oxytoning can only be explained historically; for marking the last syllable of a word with the accent, when the principal idea is not contained in this syllable, is in every case an abandonment of the etymological signification of the word. This will be made more clear in the following §§. by a comparison with modern languages.

#### §. 8.

Those called the Roman languages, which are derived from the Latin, have in their words mostly left the old radical syllable

\* That the Æolic is the oldest of all the Greek dialects is evident from this alone, that it possesses no dual either in the noun or verb (V. Theodos. p. 210.) For the dual is only a mutilated form of the plural, which subsequently was assigned its definite use as dual, it naturally having appeared unnecessary to employ two different forms for the designation of the same thing. See Buttm. Gr. Gr. I. p. 137.

† See Apollon. Dysc. Synt. p. 309. This the Latins have retained. Conf. Priscian. p. 1300. Putsch.

of the Latin unchanged, and merely furnished this with terminations, which may be considered as the only part belonging to them. Now it is remarkable that the languages spoken of, particularly the French, are accustomed to throw the accent upon these terminations, their only property in the word, because the etymological root, borrowed from the Latin, must in its original signification and nature remain entirely unknown to them. Thus the French form from *fratérnitas* fraternité, from *conscriptio* conscription, with the accent placed upon the last syllable, which is their own property in the word. A similar abandonment of the etymology of a word occurs in German substantives with the termination *ei*, as *Mahleréi*, *Reiteréi*. The syllable *ei* comes originally from the Greek and Latin *ia*, as *Melodeí* from *μελωδία*, *Abteí* from *abbatia*, *Kleriséi*, *Tyrannéi*, &c., and the Germans have now transferred the accent to the syllable *ei* their property in these foreign words. This has been extended even to other words of really German origin, as in the above-mentioned *Reiteréi*, *Mahleréi*. The preceding may suffice to explain historically the accentuation of many Greek words, which appears to violate the three principal laws.

### §. 9.

The later dialects, Doric, Ionic, Attic, bear the same relation, in respect of the accentuation of many words, to the oldest dialect, the Æolic, as the Roman languages to their parent, the Latin. Hence the Attic dialect accents, e. g. *βουλή*, *βωμός*, *σοφός*, where the Æolic had *βόλλα*, *βῶμος*, *σόφος*. That the accentuation upon the last syllable in the later dialects originated in an abandonment of the etymological meaning of a word, to be explained only by the given relation of the later dialects to the Æolic, or of the Roman languages to the Latin, is proved above all by the remarkable fact, that the Greeks almost invariably accent all words of barbarous (i. e. un-Greek) terminations upon the last syllable. Thus *Ἀσμάχ* (Herod. 2. 30.), *Οὔροτάλ* (Herodot. 3. 8.), *Νηΐς*, *Ἀβραάμ*, *Μελχισεδέκ*, *Μιχαήλ*, *Δαβίδ*, *Ἀλλάτ*, *Μωύς*, *Θαμύζ*. Here one cannot but perceive an endeavour to bring the last barbarously terminating syllable as clearly as possible before the ear of the hearer, that the word

whose etymology was unknown to the Greeks, might appear to them at once as barbarous.

*Note.*—The law of oxytoning (§. 11.) all words not of Greek termination (V. Aristot. poet. c. 21.) is sometimes neglected in the MSS. and editions. But it is sufficiently founded upon the nature of the thing, and is so general, that even in Plut. Num. 9. the Latin *póntem* is accented *ποντέμ*, contrary to the Latin accentuation, which is exactly like that of the Æolians.

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## PART I.

### *Of the Accent of Individual Words.*

#### §. 10.

The whole doctrine of the accentuation of individual words, as parts of speech, will rest principally upon the establishment of laws, by which the accentuation in the later dialects, particularly the Attic, deviates from those general laws that suffice for determining the position of the accent according to the Æolic usage. But before these laws can themselves be given, the following designations must be attended to.

#### §. 11.

I. A word, which has the accent on the last syllable, is called *ὀξύτονον*, *oxytone*, e. g. *καλός*, *ἀγαθός*; a word, which has it on the penultimate, is called *παροξύτονον*, *paroxytone*, e. g. *λόγος*, *παρθένος*, *ὀλίγος*; and that which has it on the antepenultimate, *προπαροξύτονον*, *proparoxytone*, e. g. *σεβάσμιος*, *μειλίχιος*.

II. From the contraction of two vowels, whether simple or double, the first of which had the acute and therefore the second the *gravis* (§. 2.), arises the designation of such blended syllables by the circumflex, first (ˆ) (as the acute and *gravis* combined), then (˘). As it must not be forgotten that the contracted syllable is formed of two, of which the first had the acute, it follows that such a circumflex can never stand on the third syllable from the end, or even on the second if the last syllable be long, because otherwise, by resolving the contracted syllable

and the last long one each into two, the acute would come upon the fourth syllable from the end. In such cases the acute is always found instead of the circumflex. A word which has the circumflex on the last syllable is called *περισπόμενον*, *perispome*, e.g. *φιλῶ* (from *φιλῆὼ φιλῶ*); that which has it on the penultimate, *προπερισπόμενον*, *properispome*, e.g. *σῶμα* (from *σόδμα σῶμα*).

1. Every word of more than two syllables takes the circumflex upon the penultimate, when this is formed by the contraction of two syllables, the former of which was accented, *φιλέσθαι* *φιλείσθαι*; *ἔξετελέοντο* *ἔξετελοῦντο*.

*Note.*—An apparent exception is formed by *κείμει*, *κείσαι*, *ἔκεισο*, *ἔκειτο*, &c. with its compounds. *Κείμει* is an old perfect, without reduplication, like *οἶδα*, *οἴχωκα*; consequently, the syllable *κει* is not formed by contraction (this with the connective vowel would give *κέομαι* *κοῦμαι*). Hence *ἀνάκειται*, *σύγκεινται*; but *ἐπικείμεναι* (according to §. 16. II. 2). V. Eustath. p. 1766. 23. On the exceptions formed by the contractions *εὐνόου*, *εὔνου*, &c.; see §. 33. 4.

2. Every word which, according to the rules hereafter to be laid down, is accented on the penultimate, takes the circumflex on that syllable, if it be by nature long and the last syllable short: *δακρῦσαι*, *τριακοντοῖς* *τριακοντούς*.

Exceptions from this rule are 1. in those words wherein the length of the syllable is produced merely by the *arsis*, as in *φίλε κασίγνητε* II. IV. 155. 2. in parathetic compounds (§. 41.), as *τοιῶδε*, *μήτις* (*μή τις*), *ἑσφρες*.

III. A word, which has the last syllable unaccented (that is, without the acute or circumflex), is called *βαρύτερον* or *barytone*, *τύπτω*.

IV. Every independent word, in opposition to unaccented ones (§. 46.), is called an *ὀρθοτονούμενον* (i. e. independently accented word) or *orthotone*.

### *Of the Accent of the Verb.*

#### §. 12.

The verb is in a language the oldest part of speech containing an idea. For the interjection may indeed be older, but it ex-

presses no idea. For language originates with judgment. But a judgment consists of three things, *subject*, *copula*, and *predicate*; if, therefore, we shall be able to trace out these three things etymologically in the verb, there will be no doubt that all the *partes orationis*, really containing ideas, were developed *after* the verb. To prove this, let us take for example the word λέγομεν. The word consists of three parts: the root λεγ, the connective vowel ο, and the termination μεν. If we paraphrase in English the ideas expressed by λέγομεν, it signifies, as is sufficiently well known, nothing else but *we are saying*; for λέγω is equivalent to, *I am saying*. As in these circumlocutions we find the requisite parts of a judgment externally distinguished, *we* or *I* being the subject, *are* or *am* the copulate, and *saying* the predicate; so the same parts may easily be detected as embodied in the one word λέγομεν. The termination μεν, as a designation of the person, represents the subject; for in the verbal terminations of the indicative, optative, conjunctive, and imperative, it is very easy to trace out etymologically the roots of the personal pronouns. The syllable λεγ, the radical syllable, which first gives to the whole verb its peculiar sense, its shade, as the predicate to the judgment, is manifestly itself a predicate; finally, that called the connective vowel ο, supplies the place of the verb substantive as copulate. That this is really the case, will be immediately shown by separating the proper root of the verb substantive, in the Greek language, from its terminations. This root is sometimes the E sound, sometimes the O sound; in the indicative, optative, and infinitive E, in the participle O; for that in εἰμί the simple ε constitutes the root, is evident from a comparison with other verbs in μι, wherein the characteristic is lengthened in the natural form (τίθημι from τίθε), which here in εἰμί is lengthened in the diphthongal form; but it is shown above all by the optative εἶην, where the modal characteristic of the optative, namely ι, immediately follows the root ε. Now the root of the verb substantive being sometimes ε and sometimes ο, we have thereby an explanation why the connective vowel changes from ο into ε; e. g. λέγομεν, λέγετε, &c. Also, if the above be true, the question will at the same time be decided, whether verbs *with* or verbs *without* a con-

nective vowel are older. For as the idea of the copulate necessarily belongs to a judgment, which the verb originally represented, it follows that the verbs with a connective vowel are older, and, on the contrary, that those that are formed without it, can only have arisen by syncope, which is always a production of later times. It is evident, from what has been said, that the verb substantive formed itself properly out of the so called connective vowels, as more abstraction is required to express by language the simple idea of *being* or that a thing *is*, without defining by the addition of a predicate, *how* it is. It is, moreover, evident, that the Ionic form of the participle of εἶμι, ἔων, ἑόντος, when compared with the other form ὦν, ὄντος, belongs to a more recent period, the root of the verb substantive being apparently contained twofold therein, which is an abandonment of the original formation of this verb. As the verb has been proved hereby to be the oldest *pars orationis*, it will not appear singular, if in the doctrine of the accent, which ought accurately to follow a language in the historical course of its developement, we begin with the verb, namely, with those verbs that are formed with a connective vowel.

#### A. Forms with a connective vowel.

The simple verb takes the accent on the root, when the quantity and number of the final syllables permit. When this is not the case the first law, §. 4., takes effect: λείπ—ω, ἀρπάζω (properly ἄρπαζω, which the length of the final syllable does not allow, §. 5.). Hence it is evident, that in those tenses and modes in which the changed quantity of the final syllable permits, the fundamental idea of the verb again receives the accent, thus e. g. ἤρπαζον and ἄρπαζε, because the final syllable is now short.

#### §. 13.

1. Prepositions, augment and reduplication, as also every composition, enlarge the idea of a simple verb. The accent, therefore, in these cases is either placed upon the syllable itself, which enlarges the idea, or if this be not permitted by the quantity of the final syllable or the number of all the syllables, as near

as possible to the syllable which enlarges the idea. Comp. §. 4. 5.

*Note 1.*—e. g. Ἐπίλεγε (imperat. of ἐπιλέγω), ἔλεγον, κέ-κευθε, κατερύκανε; ἐπίλεγε is different from the simple λέγε; therefore, when the nature of the final syllable permits, this preposition receives the accent, which in ἐπιλέγῳ is not possible. The Romans in this resemble the Greeks: disco, didici, tango, tetigi.

*Note 2.*—Ἐχοῖν has no augment, but merely a prefix of ε for the sake of euphony (as in ἐχθεός and χθεός); otherwise it must have been ἔχρην, and even then there would have been no reason for the paragogic ν; ἐχοῖν is an old infinitive, used as an adverb. V. Theodos. p. 218. So τὸ χοῖν in Eurip. Conf. Eustath. ad Iliad. p. 1179. 38. Ἐχρη stands in Apollonius for ἐχρησµώδησε. There is here therefore no anomaly of tone.

2. It is evident, that in compounds the added word, which enlarges the idea of the simple verb, does not carry its accent beyond the syllable, which possessed it before the composition. Consequently σχέε, ἐπίσχεε; not ἔπισχεε; δός, ἀπόδος; not ἄποδος. Also not κάτασχε, πάρασχε, but κατάσχεε, παράσχεε; or at the most, κατάσχε, παράσχε, as Hesiod. Sc. H. 446., ἐπίσχε, unless here ἔπισχε, from ἐπίσχω, be more correct.

*Note.*—A recession of the accent to the otherwise unaccented first syllable of a compound occurs in other words, namely, in substantives when the second word has suffered syncope: Θεόγνις (for Θεόγονις), ἔπιπλα (for ἐπίπλοα), χείμαρρος, Θεόκλος, Ἑτεόκλος, Δόρυκλος. The adjectives in such a case retain the old tone; Κακόνοοι, κακόνοι, &c. Hence the accentuation of νεογνός, from νεόγονος, instead of νέογνος, is remarkable. On κάτασχε see Jacobs ad Achill. Tat. p. 729. Matthiæ, Eur. Tr. 82.

3. Lastly, it must be observed, as has already been laid down §. 4. Note, that the accent is never placed beyond the first composition, and, therefore, never beyond an existing augment. Hence κατέσχον, παρέσχον, ἐπέσπον, ἐπέβαν, ἀμφέσταν, even in the doubly augmented forms, ἐσυνῆκε, ἠνέσχον. In ἀπέειπε and the like, however, there is no double augment. It is evident,

therefore, that as soon as the augment is dropped the accent passes to the composition: *σύνοιδα, περιόιδα*; for *οἶδα* is without augment. In like manner in the Epic forms *ἄπεχε, κάτεχε* (not *κατέχε* Hom. Il. III. 243. Od. XIII. 269.) *ἄνελκε* (not *ἀνέλκεν* Hom. Il. XIII. 583., but as *ὑφελκε* Il. XIV. 477.). So *περίχευε* (Od. VII. 140., but not *περιχεῦεν*, as Od. III. 437.; for here is no contraction). Besides *ὑπόειξα, ὑπόεικον, ἐπίεσται* with rejected augment. Conf. Schol. Venet. Il. XVI. 305. VI. 244. Eustath. ad Il. p. 1084. 28. *μέθειεν* Od. XXI. 377. ought to be *μέθειεν*.

*Note.*—The Grammarians appear to have retained a distinction in composition between *εἶδον* (imperf.) and *ἶδον* (aor. 2.): *ἰσεῖδον* and *ἰσίδον*. So still in Soph. Phil. 679. *ἰσίδον*, although in Hom. Il. XVIII. 233. we have *εἰσίδε*, and XX. 342. *ἔξιδεν*. Buttmann, however, in Sophocles, silently corrects into *ἰσίδον*, which at least is supported by the analogy of *σύνοιδα*.

a. The same is the case with verbs, which in prose usually put the augment before the preposition: e. g. *κάδιζον* (not *καδιζον*; for it is *ἐκάδιζον*), *κάθεινδε* (not *καθεινδε*; for it is *ἐκάθεινδον*), *κάθητο* (not *καθητο*; for it is *ἐκάθητο*). On the contrary, it is correct to accentuate, *καθῆστο* (for there is no *ἐκάθηστο*), *ἐφίζον, ἐνεῦδον, and παριζον*. This is the accentuation to be followed even in Homer, to whom the forms *ἐκάδιζον* and *ἐκάθητο* are not unknown. For although the former (Od. XVI. 408.) can be removed, yet the latter remains as sufficiently old. Hymn. in Bacch.

That forms like *κάθηρεν, μέγηραν, &c.* present nothing remarkable or appertaining to this place, is evident, although the Schol. Venet. Il. XIV. 171. unnecessarily makes express mention that these forms must be paroxytone.

b. Monosyllabic verbal forms by nature long and without a connective vowel, take the circumflex, (particularly if the augment be omitted): *στῆ* (*ἔστη*), *φθῆ* (*ἔφθη*), *βῆ* (*ἔβη*), *γυνῶ* (*ἔγνων*). On the contrary, the short plural forms *φθάν, στάν, βάν, δύν*, naturally receive the acute. *Φῆς* (2. pers. ind. pres.) makes the only exception; for *φῆς* is ind. aor. 2. instead of *ἔφης* and *φῆς* 2. pers. conj. aor. 2.

*Note.*—The Dorians do not appear to have regarded the



augment as a composition enlarging the sense ; for they accented ἐφάγον, ἐλέγον, ἐπρέχον, ἐστάσαν, ἐφάσαν. Conf. Gregor. Corinth. Schaef. p. 317. 657. Phavor. p. 611. 5. But as the augment manifestly arose out of the reduplication, the common accentuation is more consistent.

*Peculiarity of Mode.*

§. 14.

1. *Optative*.—The terminations *οι* and *αι* in the third person sing. optat. act. are (contrary to §. 5. 2.) considered as by nature long in accentuation : καταλείποι. The reason is, that these terminations are formed by contraction, e. g. ἀρπάζοι from ἀρπάζοις, ἀρπάσαι from ἀρπάσαις. This is shewn by the Epic and Attic form of the aor. optat. in *ει*, e. g. διασκεδάσειε. See p. 29.

2. *Participle*.—*a*. The paroxytone neuter of participles retains its accent on the same place, even when the last syllable is short by nature, as a distinction from the Epic unaugmented indicative ; e. g. παρέχον (neut. part. pres.) ; on the contrary, πάρεχον (imperf. indic. for παρείχον).

*Note*.—Ὀφελον alone forms an exception. Coming from ὀφέλλον it ought, as an original participle, to be accented ὀφέλον. But being subsequently regarded as a particle it lost its original accent, like χρεών. It might also, in early times, be pronounced ὀφέλον, as aor. 2. In each case ὄφελον is a participle, not an indicative, as is usually supposed. This can only be ὦφελον.

*b*. Composition, and therefore an enlargement of the sense, has no influence upon a change of the accent in any oxytone participle, but the syllable accented in the nominative retains the tone through all the cases : δοκηθεῖς, δοκηθέντος, δοκηθέντα.

*Note*.—ἀέκων cannot be considered as a participle. On Εὐέλθων see §. 15. 2. b. Eustath. ad. Il. p. 1097. 63.

*c*. The genitive plur. of the fem. participle is perispome (see §. 19. first decl. 2.), only when the nominative of the feminine has a syllable more than that of the masculine ; e. g. ταχθεῖς, ταχθεῖσα (ταχθεισών). Comp. §. 28. 2. Otherwise the genitives of the masculine and feminine are accented alike, φαινόμενος, φαινομένη (gen. pl. φαινομένων).

*Note 1.*—Only Doric genitives in *ᾱν* are always perispome even in these latter forms of the second declension: *φαινομενᾱν*. This likewise holds of all adjectives.

*Note 2.*—Proper names formed from participles in *ομενος* and *αμενος* are mostly oxytone: *Σωζομενός*, *Ὀρχομενός*, *Ἀκισαμενός*, *Τισαμενός*, *Ἰαμενός*, *Ἀκουμενός*, *Δεξαμενός*, *Κλαζομεναί*, *Ἀλαλκομεναί*, *Εὐρυμεναί*, *Ἰδομεναί*. Hereto belong also the substantives *δεξαμενή*, *εἰαμενή*, §. 23. c. 1. Some trisyllabic proper names of this kind, however, are proparoxytone, and follow the general rule: *Ὀρμενος*, *Κλύμενος*. Generally grammarians appear to have invented this distinction in the accentuation of proper names, as it is manifestly in direct contradiction to what has been said above, §. 7., on the subject of proper names, in so far as they have retained the old Æolic accentuation. See Lobeck ad Phryn. p. 322.

### *Peculiarity of Tenses.*

#### §. 15.

1. *Perfect.*—*a.* The termination of the perf. act. infinitive in *αι* has been formed by syncope, *λελοιπέναι* from *λελοιπέμεναι*; hence it is paroxytone, contrary to §. 12. The same may, from the accentuation, be inferred of the perf. pass. infinitive *τετέφθαι*, *καθῆσθαι*, *κατεξάνθαι*, *ἐπικεῖσθαι*, (see §. 11. II. 1. Note). Yet the perf. pass. belongs properly to §. 16. II. 2.

*Note.*—In a similar manner the accentuation of the old infinitive in *εμεν* is to be explained by apocope, thus *λειπέμεν*, contrary to the rule, §. 12., is a paroxytone, because it is apocopised from *λειπέμεναι*. So *ἐκδύμεν*, *ζευγνύμεν*, &c.

*b.* The termination of the particip. perf. act. is oxytone. Comp. §. 28. *τετυφώς*, *τετυφύια*, *τετυφός*.

*c.* The particip. perf. pass. is always paroxytone, because it has been formed by syncope, omitting the connective vowel, *τετυμμένος*, *πεπνυμένος*. It belongs however on that account to §. 16. II. 3.

*Note 1.*—Some participles (mostly with the Attic reduplication) disregard this syncope, and are accented according to the general principles. So *ἀλαλήμενος*, *ἀκαχήμενος*, *ἐληλάμενος*, *ἑσσύμενος*, *ᾄσμενος*, *ᾄρμενος*. Among these Herodian reckons

also (Etym. M. s. v.) οὐτάμενος, and Eust. ad Odyss. p. 1838. 15. ἀρήμενος. The first three, together with οὐτάμενος and κτάμενος, are perhaps rather to be considered as presents of verbs in μι, (V. Phavor. v. Ἀκαχήμενος.) Finally, the participle ἐληλάμενος occurs in the MSS. themselves mostly as paroxytone. Conf. Herod. VII. 84. ἤμενος, καθήμενος is always proparoxytone, because this original perfect has passed into the signification of the present.

*Note 2.*—Apollonius (de adv. p. 545.) gives the rule, that this recession of accent always takes place when σ is omitted before μένος, οὐτασμένος, οὐτάμενος, συνεληλασμένος, συνεληλάμενος. The same he supposes of δεσποστής and δεσπότης, ἐργαστής and ἐργάτης. So χροιά and χρόα. Phavor. p. 273. 47. adds ἡρήμενος. In like manner Apollonius accented πεπτάμενος, but Herodian πεπταμένος, Phav. p. 1473. 41.

2. *Aorists.*—*a.* The aor. 1. act. and mid. is invariably accented according to the general laws; only it must be observed, that 1. the particip. aor. 1. act. in ας has the last syllable long, as the Doric form in αις already indicates, (ἐλάσσαις for ἐλάσας); 2. its infinitive act. is always accented on the penultimate syllable, συσκιάσαι. This alone, therefore, will distinguish the infin. aor. 1. act. from the imperat. aor. 1. mid., which conforms to the general law. Thus e. g. πείρησαι, κόμισαι, ἔφαψαι are imperatives, but τανύσαι, φυλάξαι, ἀφύσσαι infinitives.

*b.* The aor. 2. act. in the *imperative* of some, and in the *participle* and *infinitive* of all verbs, takes the accent on that syllable which contains the connective vowel. Hence

I. In the *imperative* the following: εἰπέ (εἰρόν follow, as a distinction from the indicative εἶπον, see Matthiæ, Eur. Ion. 334.), ἐλθέ, εὐρέ, ἰδέ, λαβέ. The two last, however, only with the Attics (V. Schol. Venet. II. I. 85. Arcad. p. 149. Bast. ad Greg. Cor. p. 121.). Some also attribute πτέ and φαγέ to the Attics (Bekker. Anecd. p. 1428). Apollonius appears to have oxytoned φᾶθί also as imperative of the aor. 2. (Theocrit. Id. 22. 56.), while as pres. Herodian makes it paroxytone, or rather properispome, Draco, p. 58: Ἴδε and λάβε, when used in an emphatic sense, are paroxytone. Æsch. Eum. 127. λάβε, λάβε, λάβε, λάβε, φράζου.

The *imperative mid.* belongs hereto, yet so that the last syllable is perispome: γενοῦ, πυθοῦ, βαλοῦ, ἰδοῦ. The last, when having the force of an interjection, becomes oxytone, according to the analogy of ἰού, which was also ἰοῦ. It is perispome when it denotes the actual contemplation of an object. Hence, ἰδοῦ, τί ἐστι, and ὥς γραφεὶς ἀποσταθεὶς ἰδοῦ με κἀνάθρησον Eur. Hec. 802. The aor. 2. imperat. mid. is also perispome in all compounds, the accent never receding, κατιδοῦ, ἐξιδοῦ, παραβαλοῦ (Arist. Ran. 180.), καθελοῦ (Arist. Vesp. 936.), while compounds of the imperat. act. fall again under the old rule: λαβέ ὑπόλαβε, ἐλθέ ἔξελθε, εἰπέ ἀπόειπε.

*Note.*—The imperat. aor. 2. mid. does not appear to have been accented on the last syllable in all dialects, Conf. Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 103. τὸ δὲ πυθοῦ περισπᾶται ἐστὶ γὰρ δέυτερος ἀόριστος· τοῦτον δὲ οἱ Ἀττικοὶ περισπῶσι καὶ ἡ χορῆσις ἠκολούθησε τῇ διαλέκτῳ· ἡ γὰρ ἀναλογία βαρύνει, ὥς φησιν Ἀπολλώνιος. Choeroboscus MS. expressly observes πάντα τὰ προστακτικὰ τοῦ β' μέσου ἀόριστου οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι περισπῶσιν. The same says Phavorinus under ἀναβαλοῦ. It is certain, that when an imperat. aor. 2. mid. was perispome in the simple form, the same happened in the compound. Accordingly Buttman's rule in his Ausf. Gr. Gr. I. p. 463, is not universal. The following are given by Phavorinus under λαβοῦ, p. 1144. 10. 1152. 17. as exceptions from our rule: τράπου, ἐπιλάθου, and ἀφίκου. Τράπου I find so accented in Aristoph. Ran. 1248. and ἀφίκου in Aristoph. Eq. 590. Soph. O. C. 470. has ἐνέγκου, and 147. ἴκου, which Elmsley has changed into ἐνεγκοῦ and ἰκοῦ.

II. In the *infinitive*. Here the accented syllable invariably takes the circumflex: πιθεῖν, εἰπεῖν, ἀγαγεῖν, πεπιθεῖν, θιγεῖν, σχιθεῖν. The infinitive mid. of all verbs falls under this rule, receiving the accent on the connective vowel, πεπιθέσθαι, ἀγαγέσθαι, γενέσθαι, τραπέσθαι, αἰσδέσθαι, λιτέσθαι, ἀρέσθαι; also ἐρέσθαι ought to be so accented. V. Phavorin. p. 1186. 44.

*Note.*—An observation of the Scholiast on Aristoph. Nub. 38. is remarkable: καταδαρθεῖν· οἱ Ἀττικοὶ παροξύνουσι καταδάρθειν. So positive a declaration ought to make us cautious in individual accentuations, even such as θίγειν, σχέθειν.



But it is questioned, whether the Scholiast has not here confounded *καταδαρξείν* and *κατεδάρξαι* (V. Phavor.). Also a passage in *Æsch. Pers.* 968., where *ἐπανερόμαι* stands, might cause a doubt, whether *ἔρεσσαι* is not correct, as well as *ἐρέσσαι*. In prose, however, it ought always to be written *ἐρέσσαι*.

III. In the *participle act.* *ἐλθών, βαλόν, πεπιθών, ἰών, κιών, πιών*. Also, *ἰών* belongs hereto. V. Etym. M. s. v.; that *ἰών* is aorist follows from *Æsch. Pers.* 250.

*Note 1.*—Hence, on the correctness of the accentuation *πέφνων* and *καταπέφνων* (as Aristarchus accented, while Tyrannio on the contrary made them oxytone; see Schol. Venet. II. XVI. 827.), as they are manifestly aorists, there is much room for doubt.

*Note 2.*—*ἰών, κιών, ἔων*, agreeably to all analogy, ought to be accented *ῖων, κῖων, ἔων*, as properly aorists of this kind could not be formed. Nevertheless tradition and the analogy of *πιών* are followed.

*Note 3.*—The old proper names *Ἴων, Ἀμφίων, Ὑπερίων, Δάμων*, form an exception, according to §. 7., as they have only *ν* for the characteristic, and not *ντ*, like the aorist participles. Likewise *Εὐέλθων*, as a proper name, belongs in its accentuation hereto. Conf. Herodot. IV. 162.

*Note 4.*—The accentuations *σχεῖδων* and *σχεῖειν*, instead of *σχεῖδών* and *σχεῖειν*, ought no longer to be tolerated in Attic authors, because *ἔσχεδον* is only aor. 2. and never imperf. In like manner *θίγων* and *θίγειν* are false for *θιγών* and *θιγείν*. V. Elmsl. ad Med. p. 234. On the contrary, Blomf. ad Prom. 16.

IV. In the *indicative, conjunctive, and optative*, the aorists II. are always accented according to the general rule, *ἔλαβον, λάβω, λάβοιμι*, not *λαβῶ, δακῶ*, &c. for there is no contraction in these aorists. Likewise in the compounds with *ἔχω* no contraction is to be thought of, *σχωῶ, σχῶς, σχῶ*, because (except the enclitic forms) no indicative, conjunctive, or optative, appears as oxytone but always barytone; as soon as composition takes place, the accent naturally recedes, *κατάσχω, κατάσχως, κατάσχω*, or *ἐπίσπω, ἐπίσπων, ἐπίσπων*, not *κατασχωῶ, κατασχωῶς, κατασχωῶ* (exactly as *φῆν, φῆς, φῆ*, become with the augment *ἔφην, ἔφης, ἔφη*, not

ἐφῆν, ἐφῆς, ἐφῆ). *Καρασχῶ* would not be an aorist, there being none of this form from verbs pure in ε, but the present of a verb pure *καρασχεῖω*, V. Phavor. p. 1011. 9. p. 1583. 2. The case is different with verbs in *μ*, *ἀναβῶ*, *ἀναθῶ*, &c. for here a contraction takes place of the characteristic with the connective vowel of the conjunctive.

### B. Forms without a connective Vowel.

#### §. 16.

To these belong I. verbs in *μ*, and II. certain forms of the regular verbs, as the perf. pass. and the aorists pass.

##### I. Verbs in *μ*.

1. The *indicative* of these verbs is accented entirely according to the general rules; only the third person plur. of the pres. act. is properispome, because the characteristic vowel of these verbs (ε, α, ο, υ,) forms a contraction with the vowel of the termination. For the termination of this third person plur. in verbs in *μ* is not *νται*, as in regular verbs, but *ενται*; hence *τιθέενται* *τιθείσι*; for *ντ* is always dropped in Greek before *σ*, but replaced by natural length in the quantity. Therefore, first *τιθείσι*, then *τιθείσι*: so *ιστᾶσι*, *διδούσι*, *δεικνύσι*. This ε before the common termination *νται* frequently changes as a kind of connective vowel<sup>1</sup> into α; hence *τιθέᾶσι*, *διδόᾶσι*, *ξᾶσι*, so that a second termination *ανται* (Boeot. *ανδι*; see Boeckh. Staatsh. 2. p. 393.) must be assumed. This change of α into ε, or of ε into α, ought to cause as little surprise as the change of *ετυψ*—α into *ετυψ*—ε. A precisely similar explanation applies to the form *προθέουσι* in

<sup>1</sup> That such a connective vowel must be assumed, is shown 1. by forms like *διδάμεν*. V. Lobeck, Phryn. p. 245. The α in *ασι* is long, because the omission of *ντ* is always replaced by a syllable long by nature: *τύπτονται* *τύπτουσι*, *λείουσι* *λείουσι*. 2. By the accent, which without a connective vowel ought to be *ἴστασι*, *δίδουσι*, *δείκνυσσι*; as is the case in Doric forms of this kind, which form this third person of the plural without a connective vowel: *τίθεντι* (termination merely *ντ*, not *εντι*), *ἴεντι*, not *τιθέεντι*, *ἴεντι*, which is the dative sing. of the participle. So also from *εἰμι* a third person plur. *ἴντι* might be formed, but hardly *ἴσι* (Theog. 716. Bekk.), which could only be a contraction from *ἴεσι*, as the forms in *σι* never appear without a connective vowel. This appears to admit of being advanced in opposition to Buttmann's view (Ausf. Gr. Gr. I. p. 562 \*).

Homer, *Il.* I. 291. Here the peculiar connective vowel *o* is adopted again from the regular verbs in the place of *a* or *ε*.

*Note 1.*—Hence the accentuation *ἴασι* from *εἶμι* is evidently regular, for *ι* is the root of *εἶμι*; on the contrary in *ἰᾶσι*, *ιᾶ* is the root; hence *ἰᾶσι*, *ἰᾶσι*. Consequently *ἔξιτασι* is from *ἔξιμι*; on the contrary, *ἔξιᾶσι* from *ἔξιμι*. *Φασί* and *εἰσί* alone are oxytone as enclitics; s. §. 47. 1.

*Note 2.*—*ἴσασι*, as has been shewn by Buttmann (*Ausf. Gr. Gr.* I. p. 572.), does not belong to verbs without a corrective vowel, but is an old perfect. Had this not been the case it would have been accented *ἰσασι*. The reason why *πάρεσι* is not properispome, is that *εἰσί* is enclitic; see §. 47. 1.

*Note 3.*—*Διδόσθαι* in Homer *Il.* XIX. 270. as second person, furnished with the connective vowel (*διδῶ διδοῖς*), presents nothing remarkable.

2. The *conjunctive* is circumflexed in entire conformity to the general laws, the radical vowel being contracted with the connective vowel (for without the accession of the latter the formation of the conjunctive would be impossible). Thus *τιθῶ*, *ιστῶ*, *εἰδῶ* (*εἶδε* is the root, whence *εἰδέω*, *εἰδῶ*<sup>1</sup>, and *εἰδείην*), and in the passive *τιθῶμαι*, *ιστῶμαι*, *διδῶμαι*; see Theodos. Bekk. p. 1058.

*Note.*—In the conjunctive and optative of *ἔμι* this law is often found violated in the MSS.; *ἀφίω* for *ἀφῶ*, and *ἀφίωμεν* for *ἀφῶμεν*, *ἔξιωμεν* for *ἔξῶμεν*; but this thoroughly anomalous accentuation has arisen solely by confounding these forms with the conjunctive of *εἶμι*, *ἴω*, *ἴωμεν*; see, however, Buttmann, *Ausf. Gr. Gr.* §. 108. I. 3. on Soph. Phil. 705. Bekker, Theogn. 94. When Matthiæ (Eurip. Heracl. 475.) holds accentuations such as *πρόσθητε* to be analogous to *κατάθηται* and the like, he at least does so in opposition to the opinion of the old grammarians.

<sup>1</sup> According to Aristarchus, *εἰδῶ* is the common accentuation; yet *εἰδῶ*, *εἰδῶς*, appears also to have been in use, which for Homer, who recognises the shortened conjunctive *ἵνα εἶδομεν*, is perhaps to be preferred. V. Schol. Venet. *Il.* I. 363. VI. 150.

But in the *passive* forms the Attics often reject the characteristic vowel, and replace it by the connective vowel, so that the accentuation now conforms to that of the regular verbs, *τίθωμαι*, *δίδωμαι*, *ἵστωμαι*. The conjunctives *δύνωμαι* and *ἐπίστωμαι*, together with all whose active is not in use, are accented *only* in this manner, but the rest take both accentuations, yet so that the Attics mostly prefer that which pre-supposes the omission of the characteristic vowel. This obtains even of *ἵστωμαι*<sup>1</sup>. When grammarians transfer this accentuation to *ἵημι*, it ought, from the nature of the thing, to be confined to forms of the present pass. and mid., where *ι* is in the root, e. g. as if we were to say *προτίωμαι*; on the contrary, the aorist 2. ought always to be properispome, *προῶμαι*, *προῆται*, not *πρόωμαι*, *πρόηται*, V. Phav. p. 1397. 57. It would, indeed, be repugnant to sound reason to reject the whole root of a word (consequently its *sense*, its *signification*, in short, the predicate in the judgment, §. 12.), and to leave it to be represented by a *connective vowel*. Such an inconsistency would be exhibited by *πρόωμαι*, *πρόηται*, &c. wherein the preposition *πρό* appears formally inflected as a verb: *πρό* root, *ω* and *η* connective vowel of the conjunctive, and *ται* termination. In *τίθωμαι*, nay even in *ἀφίωμαι* a remnant of the root is preserved in *θ* and *ι*; but in *ἄφηται* there would be only a breathing of the root. And who has ever heard of a breathing without a vowel belonging to it? Therefore such forms, especially as the MSS. are so often favourable (V. Thucyd. I. 64. Bekkeri), should invariably be properispome. Comp. Phavorin. v. Ἀπόδωμαι Elmsl. Heracl. 476.

*Note.*—In Plato de legg. XI. p. 934. c. even the conjunctive *ἐπιστῶνται* from *ἐπίσταμαι* occurs as properispome.

3. The *optative* of these verbs has the peculiarity of inserting an *η* between the termination and modal characteristic (*ι*); hence *τιθείην* (*θε* root, *ι* modal characteristic, *η* the inserted

<sup>1</sup> It is usually assumed, that *ἵστωμαι* alone must always be properispome. For this I find no express testimony in grammarians. On the other hand, there is no internal reason, why, like *τίθωμαι*, *κίρωνται* (Homer, II. IV. 260.), we should not also accent *ἵστωμαι*, as the MSS. so often give this accentuation. V. Poppo. proleg. ad Thuc. I. p. 229. Herodot. VI. 59.



vowel, *ν* termination). This *η* occurs now only in the active forms, where therefore the accentuation *τιθεῖτον*, *τιθεῖμεν*, *τιθεῖτε*, *ἰσταῖτον*, *ἰσταῖμεν*, *ἰσταῖτε*, *διδόιτον*, *διδόιμεν*, *διδόιτε*, is to be explained as a syncope from *τιθεῖητον*, *τιθεῖημεν*, &c. V. Eustath. ad *Odyss.* p. 1907. 46. But the accentuation of the third person plural *τιθεῖεν*, *ἰσταῖεν*, *διδόειν*, is remarkable; for here that vowel is really extant, only shortened as *ε*, between the modal characteristic and termination. For this intermediate vowel also appears as *ε* in the active forms of the common conjugation of the optative 1. in the natural length of *οῖ* (e. g. *λείποι* from *λείποιε*, see the note on Aristotle's *Polit.* p. 333.) and of *αῖ* (e. g. *τύψαι* from *τύψαιε*) for the accent; 2. as really visible in the third person plur. (*λείποειν*) and in the third person sing. of the Attic forms in *ειε*, (e. g. *τύψειε*). Consequently the third person plur. ought properly to be accented *τίθειεν*, *ἰσταειν*, *δίδοειν*. But in earlier times this *η* or *ε* must also have been used in the passive forms; at least the *α* in the Ionic forms of the third person plur. *βουλοῖατο*, *γευσαίατο*, tends to shew this. The omission of such an originally extant intermediate vowel can alone explain the accentuations *τιθεῖο*, *τιθεῖτο*, *τιθεῖσθε*, *τιθεῖντο*, *ἰσταῖο*, *ἰσταῖτο*, *διδόο*, *διδότο*, &c. (V. Arcad. p. 171. 27.)

But besides this regular accentuation the Attics have also forms, which no longer recognize the previous existence of an intermediate vowel, consequently draw the accent as far back as possible. This accentuation is confined solely to those forms, the active present of which is no longer extant: *δύναιτο*, *ἐπίσταιτο*, *ὄνοιτο*, &c. are never found as properispome. V. Arcad. p. 172.; on the contrary in *ἵσταμαι* the accentuation *ἵσταιο*, *ἵσταιτο*, which no longer regards the intermediate vowel, is peculiar to the Attics alone.

*Note 1.*—The Homeric forms of the optative *λαλῶτο* and *δαivῶτο* are according to the above rule correctly properispome. V. Schol. Venet. II. XXIV. 665., *λέλυτο* and *δαίνυτο* would be an abandonment of the optative, whose *iota* is absorbed by the kindred *υ* on account of the following *τ*; for the diphthong *υι* never occurs before a consonant.

*Note 2.*—All forms which in the optative take the connective vowel instead of the verbal characteristic are accented accord-

ing to the rule of verbs with the connective vowel: *ἐπιδούρο, πρόδουρο, &c.* Only in the aor. 2. of *ἴημι*, such an accentuation is objectionable on the same grounds as have been adduced above against the conjunctives *πρόησθε, πρόωμαι*, instead of *προῆσθε, (Conf. Arist. Vesp. 434.) προῶμαι*. Therefore in Thucyd. I. 120. and elsewhere forms as *πρόοιντο* for *προῆντο* or at most *προοῖντο, &c.* ought not to be tolerated.

*Note 3.*—On the identity of *η* and *ε* as intermediate vowel between the modal characteristic and termination, see a remarkable expression of Herodian in Schol. Venet. II. XIV. 241.

4. The *imperative* of these verbs follows the general rules of accentuation. That there is nothing uncommon in the accentuations *ἀπόδος, περίθες, &c.* has already been remarked, §. 13. 2. However the imperative of the aor. 2. mid. has in composition this peculiarity, that the accent recedes in the second person singular, only when the preposition is dissyllabic, but that when it is monosyllabic the circumflex stands on the radical word: *παράδου, κατάδου, ἀπόδου*; but *ἀφοῦ, προοῦ, προδοῦ, ἐνδοῦ*, (Aristoph. Eq. 51.); although resolved they would be *ἄφεο, πρόδοσο*. This accentuation, therefore, ranks with that mentioned in §. 15. b. 1. V. Phavor. p. 1571. 1. But it only happens in the assigned second person; otherwise the rule is always followed: *πρόεσθον, πρόεσθε, &c.*

5. The *infinitive* active in the present and aorist 2. and the infinitive of the aorist 2. mid. are regularly accented on the characteristic vowel: *τιθέναι, ιστάναι, διδόναι, παραδοῦναι, ἀποδέσθαι, ἔσθαι, προέσθαι, ἀποδόσθαι, διαπράσθαι, φάσθαι*, (not *πᾶσθαι*, or *φᾶσθαι*; for the rule is, that the root of those in *a* remains short in the infinitive), although reduplication and composition should require a recession of the accent. The original termination of the infinitive active was *μεναι*; hence first *τιθέμεναι, ιστάμεναι, διδόμεναι*; then by syncope and the omission of the syllable *με*, *τιθέναι, ιστάναι, διδόναι, ἔναι*, (root *ε*, by reduplication *ιε*.)

*Note 1.*—When the usual manuscripts give the infinitive of *εἴμι* *ἔναι* also as paroxytone, this accentuation can only have arisen from a misconception of the root. The root of *εἴμι* is merely *ι*, not *ιε*; therefore the *ε* in *ἔναι* cannot belong to the root, but is part of the original termination of the infinitive

μεναι, (διεξίμεναι still occurs in Homer, II. VI. 393.), whence by the rejection of  $\mu$  came  $\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$ <sup>1</sup>, which appended to the root  $\lambda$  without a connective vowel gives  $\lambda\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$ , not  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\iota$ . To this false accent we are indebted for the bad forms, which contrary to all analogy have an  $\epsilon$  between the root and termination. (V. Lobeck. Phryn. p. 16.) It is therefore very uncertain whether the middle  $\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\nu$  would not be better written  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\nu$ , (from  $\lambda\eta\mu\iota$ ), so as to leave for  $\epsilon\lambda\mu\iota$  no middle at all, which in such verbs is of itself useless, although it would be nothing unheard of, as stated by Matthiæ on Eurip. Herc. Fur. 559.

*Note 2.*—Conformably to this law, the infinitive  $\tau\epsilon\theta\nu\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\iota$  ( $\tau\epsilon\theta\nu\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$ ), is formed without a connective vowel; but  $\tau\epsilon\theta\nu\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\iota$  contracted from  $\tau\epsilon\theta\nu\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$  is also correct, and with the Attics, when admissible, should always be preferred. Conf. Æsch. Agam. 540.  $\chi\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\omega\ \tau\epsilon\theta\nu\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\iota\ \delta'\ \o\upsilon\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\tau'\ \alpha\acute{\nu}\tau\epsilon\rho\omega\ \theta\epsilon\o\iota\varsigma$ . Comp. Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 1012.

6. The *participle* active of the present and aor. 2. is always accented on the characteristic vowel:  $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$  ( $\theta\epsilon$  the radical syllable),  $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$  ( $\sigma\tau\alpha$  the radical syllable),  $\delta\iota\delta\o\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$ ,  $\gamma\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ ,  $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\beta\rho\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\o\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ .

*Note 1.*—The participle  $\lambda\iota\sigma\alpha\varsigma$  is formed with the usual connective vowel of the aor. 1. ( $\alpha$ ), and consequently does not belong hereto. There is no oxytone participle in  $\sigma\alpha\varsigma$ , because  $\sigma$  in the Greek language is never radical. V. Etym. M. v.  $\lambda\iota\sigma\alpha\sigma\iota$ , p. 476.

*Note 2.*— $\text{Πολύτλας}$  must not be ranked under participles, as it is only a syncope of  $\text{πολυτάλας}$ , on the contrary  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\tau\lambda\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$  from  $\tau\lambda\eta\mu\iota$  is correct. The proper names  $\text{Ἄτλας}$   $\text{Ἄτλαντος}$ , and  $\text{Περίφας}$   $\text{Περίφαντος}$  (from  $\phi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$   $\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\o\varsigma$ ), are paroxytone according to §. 7. On the latter see Eustath. Od. p. 1390. 33.

*Note 3.*—The characteristic vowel in all participles, being short by nature, can only take the circumflex in the dative

<sup>1</sup> Finally from this  $\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$  was formed by apocope the common termination of the infinitive  $\epsilon\nu$ ;  $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\epsilon\text{-}\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon\iota\nu$ .  $\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$  as termination still occurs in the inf. aor. pass.  $\tau\upsilon\phi\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\phi\theta\acute{\eta}\nu\alpha\iota$ .



plural; for *ντ* omitted before *σ* requires to be supplied by a naturally long quantity: see §. 16. I. 1<sup>1</sup>. Hence *δεικνύντες*, *δεικνύντος*; but *δεικνῦσι*, &c. *Δεικνῦντες*, *δεικνύντος* would be false, for it could only be considered as a contraction from *δεικνύοντες*, *δεικνύοντος*.

7. On the monosyllabic verbal forms without a connective vowel, as *βῆν*, *βῆς*, *βῆ*, &c.; see §. 13. 3. b.; *χρή* was explained by the old grammarians as apocopised from *χρησί*. See Apollon. de adv. p. 553. Synt. III. 15. Etym. M. s. v.; properly however it could not be accented *χρησί* according to the analogy of *φησί*, but rather *χρησι*. Therefore we must assume with Eustathius, (II. p. 782. 3.), that its original accentuation was *χρηῆ*, and afterwards when it passed merely for an adverb, *χρή*. Exactly so *ἰδοῦ* and *ἰδοῦ*. Conf. Schol. Venet. II. I. 216. Perhaps also according to the analogy of *φής* and *φῆς*, to distinguish it from the conjunctive *χρηῖ*.

II. On the accentuation of the *perf. pass.* and of the *aor. 1.* and *2. pass.* of regular verbs.

A. 1. The *conjunctive* and *optative perf. pass.* of *κέκτημαι*, *κέκλημαι* and *μέμνημαι*, have the accent on the radical syllable (*κτα*, *κλε*, *μνα*): *κεκτῶμαι* *κεκτῆ* *κεκτῆται*, *κεκτῆμην* *κεκτῆο* *κεκτῆτο*, *μεμνῶμαι* *μεμνῆ* *μεμνῆται*, *μεμνήμην* *μεμνήο* *μεμνήτο*, &c. The conjunctive is thus accented, because it cannot be formed without a connective vowel; therefore in this mode a contraction takes place of the radical vowel (*κεκτάωμαι* *κεκτάη*, Ion. *κεκτέη*, *κεκτάηται* into *κεκτῶμαι* *κεκτῆ* *κεκτῆται*) with the connective vowel, and this renders the accentuation with the circumflex necessary (Conf. Theodos. Bekker. p. 1037.); that these forms do not relinquish the radical vowel in the conjunctive, is shewn by the Ionic conj. *μεμνεώμεθα* in Herodot. VII. 47.; for here according to the Ionic usage *α* is changed into *ε*, as in *ὀρέω* from *ὀράω*. In the optative, on the contrary, *κεκτῆμην* *κεκτῆο* *κεκτῆτο* no connective vowel has been added, but only the modal characteristic *ι* between the root and termination: consequently in the optative no proper contraction is observable, as in the conjunctive, and hence one should expect *κέκτρηο* *κέκτρητο*<sup>1</sup>. But here also the traditional accentua-

<sup>1</sup> And this accentuation Buttmann prefers. Ausf. Gr. Gr. I. p. 440. ad Soph. Phil. 119. Hermann ad h. l. supposes a contraction here; but it is rather syncope.

tion must remain, and is to be explained by the omission of that intermediate vowel, which in the optative is placed between the iota of this mode and the termination. Therefore *κεκλῆο, μεμνῆο, κεκτῆο*, admit of precisely the same explanation, as *τιθεῖο τιθεῖτο*, &c. See I. 3. of this §. A remnant of this vowel still exists in the Doric *μεμναῖατο* in Pindar (Etym. M. p. 579.), which according to the express remark of the Etymologist, does not stand for *μέμναιντο* (comp. Buttmann, Ausf. Gr. Gr. I. p. 441), but for *μέμναιτο* or *μεμνῆτο*. Another form of the optative of these verbs is that wherein *ο* as connective vowel really enters before the modal characteristic, and here contraction is indisputable: *κεκ-τῶο, μεμνῶτο* from *κεκτάοιο* and *μεμνάοιτο*. Conf. Schol. Venet. II. XXIII. 361.

*Note.*—In Plat. de. legg. XI. p. 936. b. *κέκτηται* stands. So de leg. XII. p. 954. e. and in many MSS.

2. The *infinitive* of the perf. pass. is always accented on the radical or characteristic syllable: *καθῆσθαι, κατεξάνθαι, ἐπικεῖσθαι, τετύφθαι*.

*Note.*—Some forms with the Attic reduplication draw back the accent: *ἀλάλησθαι, ἐγρήγορσαι, ἀκάχησθαι, ἔφθορσαι, μέμορσαι, τέτορσαι* (Phavor. p. 224. 54.) The Attic reduplication is a further developement upon an old root; this root is properly that which we now call the reduplication, and that which we are now accustomed to call the root was with the Greeks the reduplication, in perfect analogy to the developement of language. Thus in *ἀκάχησθαι*, *ακ* is the root, but *αχ* the reduplication; consequently it is regular for the accent to approach as near as possible to the original radical syllable. Conf. Phavorin. v. *ἀλάλησθαι*.

3. On the *participle* of the perf. pass. See p. 17.

B. 1. The aor. 1. and 2. pass. in the *indicative, imperative, and optative* is accented according to the general laws: *ἐτύφθην—ἐτύφθησαν, τύφθητι, τυφθείην*. When *η* is omitted in the optative before the termination *μεν* and *τε*, the accent remains on the syllable *θει* and *ει*; see I. 3. of this §. So *διακρινθεῖτε*. Conf. Schol. Venet. II. III. 102.

*Note.*—When the Scholiast of Theocritus VII. 60. says, that Callimachus paroxytones the shortened forms of the

aorists (including particularly the third person plural of the indicative, as ἐκρατήθεν for ἐκρατήθησαν, V. Eustath. II. p. 85. and p. 465.), he has probably in his mind the passage in the hymn to Zeus, v. 55. where according to him instead of ἔτραφες the accentuation should be ἐτράφες (for ἐτράφης, as συρίσδεσ. Dor. for συρίλεις). In like manner Wolf. Odyss. X. 417. has ἐτράφεν for ἐτράφησαν (Comp. Schol. Venet. II. XX. 279.), and Odyss. XXI. 377. μέθιεν for μέθισαν. Yet probably in the two passages ἔτραφεν and μέθιεν are to be preferred<sup>1</sup>. See p. 15. For what the grammarian Callimachus has invented was foreign to Homer.

2. The *conjunctive*, *infinitive*, and *participle* are accented entirely according to the law of verbs without the connective vowel. The conjunctive is formed by annexing the connective vowel to the temporal characteristic of the two aorists. This in the aor. 1. is θε, and in the aor. 2. ε, consequently τυφθέω and τυπέω, the Ionic dialect still retaining the resolved form. V. Mattaire, p. 122. C. Sturz. But these forms never appear thus resolved in the Attic dialect, but always contracted, consequently τυφθῶ, τυπῶ. This temporal characteristic appears, 1. as *short*, after the analogy of τίθεμεν, τίθετε, in the *conjunctive* (τυφθέω τυφθῶ, τυπέω τυπῶ), the *optative* (τυφθείην, τυπέην; formed by annexing the modal characteristic iota, and that intermediate vowel η of which mention has been made above) and the *participle* (τυφθέντες, whence τυφθείς τυφθέντος); 2. as *long*, after the analogy of τίθημι τίθης, in the *indicative* (ἐτύφην, ἐτύφης), the *imperative* (τύφθητι τύπητι), and the *infinitive* (τυφθῆναι τυπῆναι), consequently the infinitive is always properispome and the participle oxytone.

<sup>1</sup> In the edition of Æsch. Pers. by Lange and Pinzger it is remarked p. 268. that forms like μέθιεν must be paroxytone, because they are syncopised from μέθισαν; but μέθιεν or μένθην in Homer cannot on any account be considered as syncope, the termination σαν being manifestly a later prolongation instead of ν.

## §. 17.

*Peculiarities in some Contract Verbs.*

1. A peculiar resolution of contract verbs in *aw* and *ow* occurs with the Epic authors, which can only be satisfactorily explained by a change of the radical and connective vowels. In *εὐχεράα* instead of *εὐχεράει* nothing has taken place, except the adoption of an *a* instead of the usual connective vowel *ε*; therefore *εὐχεράα* stands for *εὐχεράαι*. In this case the connective vowel has assimilated to the radical vowel (*a*); in *ὀρόω*, *γελόωντες* on the contrary the radical vowel to the connective vowel. This changed radical vowel conforms in quantity entirely to the exigency of the verse: *ἡβώωσα* instead of *ἡβόωσα*, because this latter would not have suited a dactylic metre; there is nothing uncommon therefore in the accentuation of this epic resolution of contract verbs.

*Note 1.*—The other mode of explaining this so called Epic prolongation (see Buttmann, *Ausf. Gr. Gr. I. p. 149.*) is beset with difficulties. It assumes that a contraction really preceded: *εὐχεράει εὐχεράῃ*, but that in Epic the same letter, which forms the contraction, was again prefixed: *εὐχεράα*. In this case how can the accentuation be explained, which ought necessarily to be *εὐχεράῃ*? But a stronger argument against it is to be drawn from the remark of grammarians (V. Schol. Venet. II. VI. 268), that in *εὐχεράασθαι* the *a* of the syllable *ασθ* is short: a certain proof that no contraction from *εὐχεράεσθαι* must be thought of. The thing however is explained at once by supposing *a* to be a connective vowel instead of *ε*, and in this there is nothing more strange than in the aor. 1. act. and mid. invariably, and the perf. act. in the indicative, having *a* for the connective vowel. The original shortness of this *a* will also explain, why the form *aarai* never occurs in Homer as the so called prolongation. (See Buttmann, *Lexilogus I. p. 9.*; Phavorin. p. 1381. 9.) *Εὐχεράαραι* for example would have suited hexameter only in the measure  $\text{—} \cup \cup \text{—}$ , which the shortness of *a* did not admit.

*Note 2.*—The accentuation *ἐα* for *ἑα*, of which Eustathius,



II. p. 546. speaks, has been correctly changed into *ἐᾶ* in the editions.

*Note 3.*—*Οὔτα* (Hom. II. IV. 525.), and other similar forms, are not to be explained by a syncope of the syllable *σε* of the aor. I. but by an omission of the connective vowel: *οὔταε*, properly *οὔτᾱ*; but without *ε*, *οὔτα*. Exactly in the same manner must be explained the shortness in the adverbially employed imperative *σίγα*, instead of *σίγᾱ*, from *σίγαε*.

2. The common mode of contraction in verbs pure, it is well known, is that which contracts the connective vowel with the termination, when this appears as an independent syllable (*ο*, *αι*): *ἐφιλέο*, *ἐφιλέον*, and then contracted once more *ἐφιλοῦ*; but in Epic authors examples occur, in which the connective vowel is contracted with the characteristic vowel: *νέται νείαι*, *μυδέται μυδεΐαι*, without occasioning any change in the laws of accentuation. Hereto belongs *ὀρῆται*, from *ὀράεαι ὀρᾶαι*, and Ion. *ε* instead of *α*, *ὀρῆαι*. See Buttmann, *Ausf. Gr.* p. 505. Phavorin. p. 1574. 33. Also the infinitives in *ᾶν*: *ὀρᾶν* (*ὀράεεν*, *ὀρᾶεν*, *ὀρᾶν*) belong to this class.

3. The Dorians take the syllable *σε* as temporal characteristic of the fut. I. act. and mid.; hence in this future there is a contraction, *φενξῶ*, *φενξεῦμαι*, *φενξεΐται*, *ἐσσεΐται*. V. Schol. Venet. II. II. 393. The Attics also use these forms, *πλευσοῦμαι*, *πλευσεΐσθαι*.

### §. 18.

#### *Syncopised Forms.*

Syncopised forms retain the accent on the place which was accented before the syncope. These comprise the forms already treated of, as *τετυμμένος*, *ιστάναι*, &c. but particularly also the following:—

1. Those verbs contract in which the connective vowel is omitted according to the custom of the Ionians: *ἀνακοινέο* (for *ἀνακοινέεο*), *μυδέται* (for *μυδεΐται*), *ἐποιέο* (for *ἐποιέεο*), *φοβέται* (for *φοβεΐται*). Hence it follows as self-evident, that in II. XXIV. 202. *ἐκλέο* must be read instead of *ἐκλεο*, as Ptolemæus has proposed. See Schol. Venet.



2. Those forms of the future of εἶμι, which have lost the connective vowel: *παρέσται* (for *παρέσεται*), *ἀπέσται* (for *ἀπέσεται*).

### §. 19.

#### *Of the Accent of Substantives.*

All substantives are said originally to have been accented according to the general law, i. e. on the radical syllable, or on that syllable which stands nearest the radical syllable. This accentuation the Æolic dialect still retains. But the later dialects exhibit many deviations from the old usage, which can only be learned by observation.

On the accent of the oblique cases, it must be observed, that with few exceptions, the syllable accented in the nominative retains the accent, so long as the general laws permit. For the first and second declension, particularly, it is further to be remarked, that words oxytoned in the nominative take the circumflex in the genitive and dative through all numbers, because these cases in the first and second declension form a contraction of the nominal root with the termination. N. *φηγός*, G. *φηγό-ο*, *φηγού* (*φηγό* the nominal root, *ο* the termination), *φηγό-ι*, *φηγού*, ultimately *φηγῶ*. On the contrary, the accusative and vocative retain in all numbers and cases the accent of the nominative, which likewise remains in all numbers the same as in the singular. The reason is, that the accusative and vocative were originally not different from the nominative.

#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

1. Substantives constantly preserve the accent on the same syllable in all cases, except the genitive plural. Thus *ἀγγελία*, *ἀγγελίαι*, *ἀφύη*, *ἀφύαι*. Hence is explained the law referred to, §. 32., on substantives *νεφεληγερέτα*, &c.

*Note 1.*—Ionic forms in *η*, which terminate in *ᾱ* in the Attic dialect, make an apparent exception: *ἔρση* (Attic *ἔρσα*) gives *ἔρσαι* in the plural, not *ἔρσαι*. See Schol. Venet. ad Il. XIV. 351. Eustath. p. 991. 24.

*Note 2.*—According to Arcadius, p. 133, the Attics drew back the accent in some substantives, the same as in adjectives:

ἡμέραι (ἡμέρα), εὐπράξιαι, τιμώριαι, αἵτιαι, ὀμίλιαι, τραγῳδίαι, κωμῳδίαι. Chæroboscus in Bekker. Anecd. p. 1254. states that this was done merely by the later Attics.

2. The genitive plural of the first declension terminated in the older dialects in *ων* and *ων*. The Attics contract the two syllables into one (*ων*), whence arises the general rule, that the genitive plural of the first declension is circumflexed, *έων* and *άων* giving *ών* or *ων*. Except, however, the paroxytoned genitives of the words *Ἑτησίαι*, *άφύη* (for distinction from the genitive plural of *άφύης*), *χλούνης* (for distinction from the genitive plural of *χλουνός*), *χρήστης* (for distinction from the genitive plural of *χρηστός*). Nevertheless, these distinctions appear to be founded upon no internal reason, but to have been invented merely by the Grammarians themselves. See Arcad. p. 134. 135. In *έτησίαι* alone the gen. pl. *έτησίων* might be considered as deduced from *έτήσιος*.

3. The accusative plural of the first declension has always long *ας*. The Dorians alone shorten it; hence the accent is conformable: *Μοῖρας*, *σφῦρας* (Doric); *Μοίρας*, *σφύρας* (Attic).

#### FIRST DECLENSION.

##### §. 20.

##### *Masculines in ας and ης.*

An accurate distinction between substantives and adjectives will here be difficult. Recourse must be had to the aid of §. 29. 32.

I. in *ας*. They are all paroxytone, with the exception only of those contracted from *εας* or *αας* into *ας*, which are perispome: *Βορέας* *Βορῶας*, *Ἑρμάας* *Ἑρμᾶς*, *Κοννᾶς*, *Γρῶς*, *λᾶς*, *Μηνᾶς*, *Ζηνᾶς*, *Νυμφᾶς*, *Κερκιδᾶς*, *Ἀρτεμᾶς*, *Ἀκισᾶς*, *Θωμᾶς*, *Πυθᾶς*, *Χνᾶς*, *Φιλητᾶς*, *φαγᾶς*, *δακνᾶς*, *τρεσᾶς*, *χεσᾶς*, *ἀτταγᾶς* (Gen. *ἀτταγᾶ*), *ὀστρακᾶς*, *λαχανᾶς*, *κατωφαγᾶς*. In composition they retain their accentuation. So in all the oblique cases.

II. in *ης*. *a.* Those contracted from *εας* into *ης* are perispome: *Ἑρμέας* *Ἑρμῆς*, *Μεγῆς* (see Phavor. p. 1220. 54.),

Ποδῆς, Θαλῆς, Αὐγῆς, Κιβῆς, Ἀπελλῆς. They retain this accentuation in the oblique cases.

*b.* Those derived from verbs in *μι* are paroxytone: προστάτης, δεσμοδέτης, ἐφέτης, ἐπιβάτης; consequently they conform to the general law.

*c.* Those derived from nouns and ending in *ιτης*, *ατης*, *υτης*, *ωτης*, *οτης*, are likewise paroxytone: πολίτης, ζυμίτης, Σπαρτιάτης, πρεσβύτες, Δαμοίτης, Θυμοίτης, Ἀρχύτης, Πιδύτης, ἰδιώτης, στρατιώτης, δεσμώτης, τοξότης, δεσπότης, βαδυρῥεΐτης.

*d.* All nouns in *δης* are paroxytone: Τυδεΐδης, Πηλεΐδης, Κρονίδης.

*e.* All proper names in *ης* are paroxytone: Ὀρέστης, Θυέστης, Ἀκέστης, Μηριόνης, Ὀξόλης, Νικήτης, Ζήτης, Ἀργέστης (conf. Schol. Venet. ad Il. XI. 306.), Τελέστης.

*f.* Polysyllabic nouns in *στης*, if not proper names, are oxytone: ληστής (orig. ληϊστής), ὠμηστής (V. Phavorin. p. 1891. 30.), ὠτακουστής, ἀργεστής (Il. XI. 306.), ἀκεστής, ὀρχηστής, ἐρπηστής, ἀκοντιστής, ἀγκυλιστής, χηρωστής, τευχιστής, ἀλφηστής.

*Note.*—Ψεύστης, πλάστης, ῥύστης, as dissyllabic, follow the principal law as paroxytone. Except also πενέστης (which, however, probably belongs to *e.* and is better written Πενέστης, like Εἴλως), δυνάστης, and γενοῦστης.

*g.* Those derived from the verbal adjectives of verbs mute and pure are oxytone: κτιστής, φραστής, δικαστής, θεατής, ἀκροατής, μαχητής, αἰχμητής, ζηλωτής, ποιητής, φιλητής, νικητής, εὐρετής, γαμετής (Eur. Troad. 312. incorrectly γαμέτης), μαθητής, ἀθλητής, ἐγγυητής, λυριστής, λεπιστής, χλευαστής, γεννητής (father), ἄρμωστής, κωλυτής, μηνυτής.

*Note. 1.*—In composition they retain their accentuation. Except κριτής, which, when compounded with any other word than a preposition, draws back the accent: ὄνειροκριτής, δικαιοκριτής. But προκριτής, ὑποκριτής, &c. Properly it belongs to *h.*

*Note 2.*—Κυβερνήτης, αἰσυνμήτης, ἀλήτης, γαμέτης (in a dialect not Attic; see Schol. Venet. Il. III. 272.), and all in *κης* and *πτης* are paroxytone. Also φιλήτης, as euphemism

for *thief*, is paroxytone, i. e. it follows the older accentuation. See Eustath. p. 1889. 2. *ταρακτής* is oxytone in Lycophron and the later authors. Eustath. II. p. 873. 16. Also *σαλπικτής*, for which, however, *σαλπιστής* is more generally used.

h. Those derived from the verbal adjectives of verbs liquid are paroxytone, and therefore follow the general rule: *ύφάντης*, *εύφράντης*, *άγύρτης*, *ψάλτης*, *πλύτης* (*πλύνω*), *πότης* (*πίνω*), *δικαιοκρίτης* (*κρίνω*).

*Note.*—The Attics have such forms also oxytone: *ψαλτής*, *καθαρτής*, *άμυντής*, *φαιδρυντής*, *ποικιλτής*, *καλλυντής*, *εύδυντής*, *πρωϊντής*; see Etym. M. v. 'Ηρακλῆς.

i. All verbals, not derived like verbal adjectives from the 3 pers. sing. perf. pass., are paroxytone: *άδολέσχης*, *οϊκέτης*, *ύπηρέτης*, *ήχέτης*, *εργάτης*, *φυλάρχης*, *γενήτης* (member of a *γένος*), *παρθενοπίπης*, *παιδοτρίβης*, *βιβλιοπώλης*.

*Note 1.*—The accent favours the reading *γενήτης*, while *γεννητής* (father) is correctly oxytoned. In like manner *πρεσβύτης* and *πρεσβευτής*.

*Note 2.*—The old forms of these substantives in *a* (a remnant of which is still extant in some vocatives), preserve the accentuation of the forms in *ης*; see §. §. 29. 32. Hence *ιππηλάτα* (*ιππηλάτης*), *αίχμητα* (*αίχμητης*), *τοξότα* (*τοξότης*), *ήχēτα* (*ήχέτης*), *δεσπότα* (*δεσπότης*). Adjectives, however, of the same form deviate from this accentuation. Among these, *νεφεληγερέτα* must not be classed, since it so designates the character of Zeus, as to produce a clear recognition of him without the addition of his name, in the same manner as *γαιήοχος*, *έκατηβόλος*, &c., when standing independently, may be considered as substantives; comp. §. 35. Note 3. *Δεσπότης* in the vocative draws its accent upon the first syllable: *δέσποτα*.

## §. 21.

### *Feminines in a.*

I. *a* after vowels.

a. Those contracted from *aa* into *ā* are all perispome: 'Αθηνā

(Ἀθηνᾶ), *μνᾶ*. Consequently when resolved they are naturally paroxytone: *Ναυσικᾶᾗ*, *ἐλάᾶ*.

*b.* Of those in *αια* :

1. The dissyllables are properispome: *γαῖα*, *αῖα*, *μαῖα*, *γραῖα*.

2. Polysyllables on the contrary, when lengthened like adjectives from forms in *η* and *α*, are paroxytone: Ἀθηνᾶᾗ, *εὐναῖᾗ*, *συρμαῖᾗ*, *καλαμαῖα*, *σεληναῖα*, *ἡλιαῖα*, *περαῖα*, *ἀλκαῖα*, *ἐλαῖα*, *προνομᾶῖα*, *ἀκταῖα*, *ἀρχαῖα*, *ἀναγκαῖα*. V. Eustath. p. 474. Schæf. Greg. p. 393. These forms may be considered as feminines of adjectives in *αῖος*. But, when names of towns, they are proparoxytone: *Φώκαιᾗ*, *Νίκαιᾗ*, *Κύταιᾗ*, *Ποτίδαια*, *Νύσαια*, *Δίλαια*, *Ἰστίαια*, *Πλάταια*. Eustath. ad Dionys. Per. 76.

*Note.*—Πλαταιαῖ as plural is oxytone; see 5. and *c.* 2.

Πλάταια is merely Homeric (Il. 2. 504.) and Attic. The forms *Ἐρυθραῖα*, *Κιρράῖα*, as names of countries (suppl. γῆ) are paroxytone, being properly adjectives.

*c.* The Attic forms in *εᾗ*, not capable of contraction into *η*, are oxytone: *γενεᾗ*, *θεᾗ*, *δωρεᾗ*, *πτελεᾗ*.

*Note.*—*Πεᾗ*, as a proper name, is paroxytone; so the Ionic forms in *εα*, which the Attics could have contracted into *ῆ*: *αἰγανέᾗ*, *πτελέᾗ*, *ιδέᾗ*. *Τέγεα* alone is proparoxytone. Yet it is better even to make this paroxytone. Eustath. p. 271. 286.

*d.* 1. Substantives in *εᾗ*, derived from adjectives in *ης* of the third declension, are proparoxytone: *ἀλήθεια* (*ἀληθής*), *αὐθάδεια*, *ἀσάφεια*, *εὐσέβεια*, *ἀπώλεια*, *ὕγεια*; *εὐκλεια*. On losing the characteristic *ε*, they become paroxytone: *Εὐτυχία*, *αὐθαδία*, &c.

*Note.*—The older Attics, prior to the time of Euclid, considered the *α* as long, and therefore paroxytoned these forms: *ἀληθειᾗ*, *εὐκλειᾗ* (see Æsch. Sept. 685.), *εὐκλειαν ἐρεῖς*, Aristoph. Av. 604. 731. *ὕγειᾗ*, Eq. 1185. *ἐντερονεία*, although Herodian held this word to be usually proparoxytone. See the Scholiast on this passage of Aristophanes; comp. Chæroboscus ap. Bekk. Anecd. p. 1314. Eustath. Od. p. 1579. 27.

2. Concretes in *εᾗ* are likewise proparoxytone: *βασιλειᾗ* (queen, from *βασιλεύς*), *ἱέρεια* (priestess, from *ιερεύς*). *Ἀλεξάνδρειᾗ*, *Πηνελόπειᾗ*, *Θάλεια*, *κράνεια*, *πέλεια*, *τρυφάλεια*, *Καλαύρεια*, *Πίμπλεια*, *πανάκεια*.

3. Abstracts in *εἰᾶ*, derived from verbs in *εὖω*, are paroxytone: βασιλείᾶ (kingdom, βασιλεύω), ἱερέᾶ (priesthood, ἱερέω), ἱκετεῖᾶ, πολιτεῖᾶ, δραπετεῖᾶ, δουλείᾶ, ἐρμηνεῖᾶ, νηστεῖᾶ, προστατεῖᾶ, αἰεῖᾶ, ἀλγῆτεᾶ, χορεῖᾶ, στρατεῖᾶ, παιδείᾶ, χρεῖᾶ (Aristoph. Th. 180).

*Note.*—According to Ammonius, βασιλείᾶ (kingdom) was also properispome. It is then, however, evidently neuter of βασιλεῖος, the older form for βασιλείος.

4. Concretes in *εἰᾶ* are oxytone: ζεῖᾶ, χρεῖᾶ (Philem. p. 197.), φορβεῖᾶ, στελεῖᾶ, παρεῖᾶ, ἀρεῖᾶ.

2. Plural names of towns in *εαι* and *ειαι* are oxytone: Κεγχρεαῖ, Ὀρνεαῖ (also Ὀρνειαῖ), Βρυσηαῖ, Ἀὐγειαῖ, Φειαῖ.

e. 1. Those in *ιᾶ* are mostly paroxytone, particularly in the abstract sense: ἀνδρία, διδασκαλία, ἀγγελία, λειτουργία.

2. Some concretes with a collective signification are oxytone: καλία, ῥοδωνία, ἰωνία, κρινωνία, νεοττία, σπογγία, λαλία, ὄργυια, πυρκαῖᾶ, σποδιά, σκία, μυρμηκία, παιδιά, προστασία, πρασία (Arcad. p. 99.), στρατία, τροχία, αἵμασιᾶ, ἀνδρακία, τρυμαλία. Eustath. ad. Od. p. 1574. 28. To these belong particularly geographical names, as those of the δῆμοι: Χελιδονία, Ἐπικηφισία, Θρία, Λακία, Λουσία; besides the plurals Ποτνιαῖ, Θεσπιαῖ, whose singulars Πότνια, Θέσπια, are proparoxytone.

*Note.*—Ἀλαοσκοπία is oxytone, Il. XIV. 135. paroxytone, Il. X. 515. In both instances it would be better (διὰ τὸ περιεκτικόν) oxytone. Οἰκοδομία was oxytone οἰκοδομία with the Attics. Lobeck. Phrynic. p. 487.

3. Those in *τριαῖ*, derived from masculines, are proparoxytone: ψάλτρια, ἰάτρια (so Alexis in Eustath. p. 859. 14.), νυμφεύτρια, ποιήτρια, μαθήτρια, ἐγχυτρίστρια, λαυκάστρια, φαρμακεύτρια. Add the proper names Ἐρέτρια, Καλαύρια (Eustath. Il. p. 287.), Πολύμνια, Ὀμπνια, Θέσπια, λάμια (Aristoph. Vesp. 1176.).

*Note.*—According to Etym. M. v. Λάμια; as proparoxytone, λάμιᾶ, it signifies the monster (Lamia), but as paroxytone, Λαμία, the town (in Thessaly).

f. Of those in *οἰᾶ* the compounds are proparoxytone; ἄγνοια, εὐπλοια, ἄνοια, διάρροια, ὁμόπλοια, Εὐβοια: on the contrary, the simples mostly oxytone; ῥοία, χροία. Τροία and ποία are paroxytone, yet ποία also occurs.



*Note.*—When the oxytone forms drop *iota*, they follow the usual accentuation; ῥόα, χροά, πόα; only στοά remains oxytone. This peculiarity of accentuation extends also to other oxytones: σειρά, σέρα, δειρά, δέρα. Eust. II. p. 914. 23. Also the Attic ζωή, Ionic ζόη, may be referred hereto: but the proparoxytone then becomes oxytone; καταρρόή, επιχροά, περιπνοή.

*g.* Those in *νᾱ* draw the accent as far back as possible, *a* being always short: μυῖα, ὄργνια, ἄγνια, νέκνια, Εἰλείθυια, Ὀρείθυια, Θυῖα.

*Note.*—In all these forms (also in those under *f*) the oldest Attics held *a* for long. Hence they accented ἀγνοῖα, νεκνῖα, &c. Μητρυνῖα, ὀργυνῖα, and ἀγυνῖα, are oxytone with the Attics, but in Homer follow the general accentuation, II. XXIII. 327. XX. 254.

2. Those in *να* are paroxytone: ὀξύᾱ, καρύᾱ, κωδῡᾱ. Μάντυᾱ (Mantua) alone is accented according to the example of the Romans. The others are said to terminate properly in *η*.

*h.* The few in *ωα* (for the most part properly feminines of adjectives in ῶος) are paroxytone: ὥα, μνώα, Μινῳα. The forms πωά and στῳά are not good Greek, and ἄλωα given in Lexicons for ἄλωή does not occur.

## II. *a* after liquids.

*a.* Those in *λα*, *μα*, and *να*, (the Doric ἡ ἀλαλά excepted), are never oxytone. When the penultimate is long, they draw the accent as near as possible to the syllable containing the idea: if the penultimate be short, consequently *a* long, they are paroxytone: Κύλλα, κῖλλα, βδέλλα, ἄμιλλα, ἄελλα, Ξύελλα, Τελέσιλλα, μάκελλα, ἄμαλλα, Περίαλλα (Herod. 6. 66.), δῖκελλα, γαῦλα, παῦλα, ἀνάπανλα, τόλμα, Ξέαινα, ὕαινα, Λάκαινα, δροάκαινα, Ξεράπαινα, Λύκαινα, Δέσποινα, βούπεινα, γέννα, Δίκτυννα, Μήθυμνα, Σμύρνα, Κρωῦμνα, μέριμνα, πρύμνα, ἔχιδνα. Eust. II. p. 694. 14.

*Note.*—The Latin names in *inā* are in Greek properispome: Σαβῖνα, Φανστίνα. Arcad. p. 96. Φιλομήλᾱ is paroxytone.

*b.* 1. No noun in *ρα* is oxytone if *a* be short. Polysyllables in *ρα*, when the penultimate is long, and the last syllable short, draw the accent as near as possible to the syllable containing



the idea: ἄρουρα, μάχαιρα, σκολόπενδρα, Τάναγρα, Δηϊάνειρα, Κέρκυρα, γέφυρα, ἄγκυρα, ὄλλυρα, σφῦρα.

*Note.*—Nouns in τρα, δρα, θρα have all *a* long: therefore Κλυταιμνήστρα, Ἡλέκτρα, Χονίστρα, Κασάνδρα, ἐνέδρα, καθέδρα, ἀλινδήθρα, κολυμβήθρα. Only Δήμητρα(ή) and σκολόπενδρα have short *a*.

2. If the penultimate be short the last syllable is usually long: σισύρᾱ, πορφύρᾱ, Ἐφύρα (not Ἐφυρα, V. Arcad. p. 101. 12.), ἡμέρα; in κολλύρᾱ the last two syllables are long.

3. Of polysyllables in ωρα, φαλώρα, πληθώρα, ληθώρα, Πανδώρα, ὁπώρα are paroxytone, θαλπωρά and ἐλπωρά oxytone.

4. Those of which masculine forms in ρος are extant retain the accent, which they had according to the laws of adjectives (§. 30.): Ἐταίρᾱ (ἐταῖρος), ἐτάρα (ἐταρος), Γλυκερά (γλυκερός), ἔκυρά (ἐκυρός), Ἐρυθραί (ἐρυθρός), περιστερά, ἀριστερά, πενθερά. Φαῖδρα draws back its accent, because Φαῖδρος does the same.

*Note.*—Plural names of towns are usually oxytone (διὰ τὸ περιεκτικὸν εἶναι); therefore it frequently happens that these names are oxytone contrary to the accent of their masculines: Ἐλευθεραί (ἐλεύθερος), Πορναί, πόρνια. In Ἐρυθραί (ἐρυθρός) the accentuation agrees, that of Ἐρύθραι or Ἐρυθραι being contrary to the analogy of these names.

5. Those derived from other words by change of sound are oxytone: φθορά (φθείρω, ἔφθορα), ἀγορά (ἀγείρω), βορά, χαρά, φορά, ἀρά, φωρά, δορά, κουρά, οὐρά, σειρά, φρουρά, πλευρά, λευρά. They retain their accent in composition.

6. Of dissyllables those are properispome which have a diphthong in the first syllable, but those which have a vowel long by nature in the first syllable are paroxytone: μοῖρα, αἶρα, εὖστρα, στείρα, Ἥρα, χήρα, χώρα, ὦρα.

*Note 1.*—All in αυρα are paroxytone: αὔρα (Aὔρα proper name, Etym. M.), σαύρα, λαύρα. Σφῦρα is properispome. Comp. Herm. de em. rat. p. 425. Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 313.

c. No substantive in σα is oxytone. Having all *a* short, they draw the accent as near as possible to the principal syllable. Μοῦσα, ρίζα, ὄρυζα, μᾶζα (V. Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 1.), δίψα, γλῶσσα, πίσσα, αἷσα, νύσσα, θάλασσα, Ἀρέθουσα, Συράκουσαι, Πιτυοῦσσα (όίσσα). See Draco, p. 20.

III. *a* after mutes.

No substantive wherein *a* mute precedes *a* is oxytone; they all, therefore, conform in accentuation to the general laws:

δαίτρα, κολόκυνθα, ἄκανθα.

*Note.*—Names of women in δᾱ and θᾱ are properly mere Doric forms in δη and θη; hence they are all paroxytone: Ἀθήδα, Ἀνδρομέδα, Σιμαίθα, Κισσαίθα. So also Γοργολόφα Aristoph. Eq. 1186. Λάβδᾱ in Herodot. V. 92. is an exception.

## §. 22.

*Feminines in η.*

## I. General laws.

*a.* Those formed by contraction from εα are perispome: ἄλωπ-εκῆ, λεοντῆ, γαλῆ, συκῆ, ἀμυγδαλῆ, κυνῆ, φακῆ, γῆ, παρδαλῆ, ἀδελφιδῆ.

*b.* Those derived from the perf. pass., perf. 2. or aor. 2. act. of verbs are oxytone. So all which have ο in the penultimate, the verb from which they are derived having ε instead of it. The latter are mostly to be recognised in the change of sound: γραμμή (γέγραμμαι), τιμή (τέτιμαι), στιγμή, βρυχή, μολπή, ἀμοιβή, στολή, φθογγή, οἰμωγή, πημανή, μονή, ποθή, ἄρπαγή, γραφή, ἀνατολή, διδαχή, ταραχή, ἀποδοχή, φορβή, βουλή, ἀκοή, σκαφή, στροφή, τροφή, τροπή, ῥοπή, σπονδή, νομή, ὀλκή, κλοπή, δοκή, χοή (χέω), ῥοή (ρέω). See Eustath. II. p. 539.

*Note 1.*—Ἀρπάγη (hook) is distinguished from ἄρπαγή (rape); in like manner σκάφη (skiff) from σκαφή (pit).

*Note 2.*—In composition these words retain their accent: τομή, ἐπιτομή. Only ἀναρρόη, ὑδρορρόη, Καλλιρρόη, οἶνοχόη, ἰστοδόκη, καπνοδόκη draw it back. See Eustath. II. p. 992. 57. Schol. Venet. II. XIV. 372. According to this is Elmsley on Aristoph. Ach. 922. to be corrected.

II. *η* after vowels.

*a.* Those in αη and υη are paroxytone: Δανάη, Σιγύη, ὀρύη, Λιβύη, χλεύη, κεύη, δεύη, δύη.

*Note.*—Σκευή, together with its compounds κατασκευή, &c. and φυή, are oxytone.

*b.* Those in οη and ωη are oxytone: βυή, χοή, πνοή, ζωή, θωή, ἱρωή, ἄλωή.

*Note.*—Θόη, Οινόη, and Χλόη, as proper names, are paroxytone. On ζόη see the preced. §. *f.* *Note.*

### III. η after liquids.

*a.* 1. Those in λη which have a diphthong in the penultimate are oxytone: αὐλή, εὐλή, ἀπειλή, ὠτειλή, οὐλή (scar).

*Note.*—Οὐλαί (offering-barley) was barytone, but it is better to class it also with oxytones. Conf. §. 30. II. *a.* §. 21. *f.* *Note.* In like manner δειλη, Θούλη, δούλη. See Etym. M. v. Εὐλαί. Schol. II. Venet. XIX. 26. Buttmann, Lexil. 1. p. 194. According to Eustath. ad II. p. 1169. 39. οὐλή (offering-barley) was oxytone, but οὐλη (χλαῖνα) barytone.

2. Those in αλη, ελη, ηλη, ολη, ιλη, υλη follow the general rule, and are paroxytone: πάλη, ζάλη, Σεμέλη, ἀγέλη, στήλη, γαμήλη, μαρίλη, μυστίλη, ἀσβόλη, ξεροσύλη, ὕλη, κοτύλη, σταφύλη.

*Note.*—In those in ολη the oxytones of I. *b.* are excepted. Σταφυλή (bunch of grapes) is distinguished from σταφύλη (plummet); φυλή, Ἀγγελή, παντελή (V. Steph. Byz. v. Ἀγγελή), κεφαλή, γαμφηλή, χηλή, Σηλή are oxytone.

3. Those in ωλη are oxytone if they be not proper names: παυσωλή, τερπωλή, εὐχωλή. Ἐριώλη is paroxytone as a proper name, oxytone as an appellative.

*b.* Those in μη, if not belonging to I. *b.*, are paroxytone according to the general rule: γνώμη, χάσμη, ἄλμη, χάρμη, σκάλμη, καλάμη, Σάμη, κνήμη, φήμη, κόμη, μνήμη, κωλύμη.

*Note.*—Ὀρμή, πυγμή, δεσμή, σπιθαμή are oxytone. But the first three belong rather to I. *b.*

*c.* 1. Those in νη formed like participles are oxytone: δεξαμένη, εἰαμενή, Κλαζομεναί. §. 14. *Note* 2.

2. All the rest in νη are paroxytone, if not belonging to I. *b.*; only φερνή, μηχανή, φανή, εὐνή, σκηνή, φονή, φωνή, ἡδονή, φλεγμονή, πλησμονή, χαρμονή, καλλονή, ἀγχονή (on ἀγχόνη see the Appendix), γυνή are oxytone. Conf. Phavorin. v. Βελόνη.

*d.* The few in ρη and ση are paroxytone: κόρη, δέρη, ἀθάρη, κόρση, αὐξη, αἰθρη, γάστρη, πάτρη. Καρή is oxytone for distinction from τὸ κάρη; in like manner δέρη is distinguished from δειρή.

### IV. η after mutes.

*a.* Those in βη, γη, δη, (ζη), when not belonging to I. *b.* are

paroxytone according to the general rule: βλάβη, Ἡβη, λώβη, πάγη, τρύγη, στέγη, χόνδη, σίδη, Νέδη, πέδη, ὄζη.

*Note.*—Σιγή (σίζω), κραυγή (κράζω), πληγή (πλήσσω), together with κοιμή, φραδή, φυγή, ὀλολυγή, ἰυγή, ἀμαρυγή, αὐγή (ἄζω, to dry), ὠβή, ὠδή, and αὐδή (both from the same root αοιδή, αείδω, ᾄδω), ἐδωδή, belong to I. b., as upon a nearer view almost all oxytones of this kind.

b. Those in πη, κη, τη, when not belonging to I. b., are paroxytone, λύπη, σκέπη, σάλπη, Σινώπη, στερόπη, κρόκη, δίκη, πεύκη, νίκη, μύκη, Κίρκη, Ἰθάκη, κάκη (as substantive of κακός), μυρίκη, ποδοκάκη, κατωνάκη, ἐλίκη, Φοινίκη, Ἄτη, ἀπάτη, Ἐκάτη, Κρήτη, μελέτη, κοίτη.

*Note.*—Those belonging to I. b. and those formed from adjectives in ιός and from verbals in τος are oxytone; πομπή (πέμπω), ἀστραπή, βοτανική, Ἀττική, βιοτή, λιτή, τελετή (properly τελεστή; formed like ἀκόρετος) and τελευτή, ἀρετή, μηλωτή, κερωτή, εἰρκτή, ἀκτή, ἀκωκή, ἰωκή, ἀκή, αἰκή; φυλακή belongs to I. b.; πόρπη, although coming from πείρω, is barytone.

c. Those in φη, χη, Ξη belong mostly to I. b.; hence they are oxytone. Those which do not belong to that class are barytone conformably to rule: they are Σίφη (Σίφαι), σκάφη, ἀκαλήφη, τύχη, μάχη, μολάχη, μάλξη, τίτξη, σπάξη, and all proper names of this ending. Κριξή is oxytone.

As a result of the several rules on the accentuation of all the words of the first declension it appears, that the primitives and proper names, as the oldest words of the language, have remained faithful to the old Æolic law of accentuation; they are all barytone; on the contrary, derivative words, as formations grafted on those older, are oxytone. This has been explained §§. 7, 8.

## SECOND DECLENSION.

### §. 23.

#### *Masculines and feminines in ος.*

##### I. ος after vowels.

Those in αος, υος, ηος, ιος, εος are oxytone: ναός, λαός, υός, νίος, βομβυλός, χαραδριός, αἰγυπιός, ἐρωδιός (and generally

the names of birds in *ιος*), *πήος*, *Τιτυός*, *Ταλαός*, *Θυρεός*, *συφεός*, *Ξεός*, *ἀδελφεός* (Ionic), *ἀδελφιδέος*. (On those in *εός* S. Phavor. p. 1121. 21.), *ἀνεψιός*, *ἐρινεός*, *ὄχεός*, *σωρεός*, *κολοιός*, *Ἀχαιός*, *Ἰλλυριός*, *Ἀσκληπιός*, *κριός*, *βιός* (bow), *μονιός*, *Σπερχειός*, *Ἀλφειός*, *Πηνειός*. *Δαρείος* forms an exception.

*Note 1.* Several in *ιος* (which properly may be considered as adjectives) are barytone: *δακτύλιος*, *Ἀθηναίος* (Athenian), *Ἀθήναιος* (a man's name), and other *gentilia* in *ιος*, together with most proper names: *Ἀγύρριος*, *Κριός*, *Χίος*, &c. Even *Ἀσκληπιός* and *ἀνεψιός* were in Homer's time still proparoxytone. Eust. II. p. 860. 10. Compositions with *ἀνεψιός* are proparoxytone: *ἐξανέψιος*. S. Eustath. p. 971. 25.

*Note 2.*—Most proper names in *αιος* are proparoxytone if derived from similar properispome adjectives, so *Τίμαιος*, *Ἀθήναιος*. *Τρυγαῖος*, *Ἰστιαῖος*, &c. are properispome. Conf. Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 62.

*Note 3.*—Some proper names of three short syllables (∘ ∘ ∘), to distinguish them from adjectives of similar formation, are paroxytone: *Βαλλίος*, *Ῥοδίος*, *Σχεδίος*, *Κλονίος*, *Ὀδίος*, *Δολίος*, *Τυχίος*, *Δρακίος*, *Κλυτίος*, *Στρατίος*, *Θρασίος*, *Χρομίος*, *Φρυγίος*, *Πλυτίος*, &c. *Βίος* (life) for distinction from *βιός* (bow) is barytone.

*Note 4.*—The words *σκορπίος*, *νυμφίος*, and *γομφίος* are paroxytone, probably formed by syncope.

*Note 5.*—Simple oxytone forms in *εός* and barytones in *οος*, when contracted into *ους*, take the circumflex, in conformity with the rule to be laid down in adjectives, that all simple nouns in *εος* and *οος* are contracted into *οῦς*: *ἀδελφιδέος* (falsely given in lexicons either *ἀδελφιδόος* or *ἀδελφιδέος*) *ἀδελφιδοῦς*, *θυγατριδέος* *θυγατριδοῦς*, *ἀνεψιαδοῦς*, *πλόος* *πλοῦς*, *Ξεός* *Ξεῦς*, *νόος* *νοῦς*. In the nominative and accusative dual the contracts have the peculiarity of rejecting further contraction, and of oxytoning these cases: *πλώω* *πλώ*, *ἀδελφιδεῶ* *ἀδελφιδῶ*. Comp. §. 40. 2. Note.

II. *ος* after liquids.

a. Words in *λος* of two short syllables are barytone: *σάλος*, *πάλος*, *θόλος*, *φάλος*, *στύλος*, *κτίλος*; so also when a mute precedes *λος*: *βίβλος*, *βύβλος*, *ῥχλος*, *κόχλος*, *κύκλος*, *πέπλος*;



but if λ be preceded by a long vowel, or a diphthong, or another λ, these words are oxytone: αὐλός, καυλός, πηλός, βηλός, δαλός, μαλλός, σιλλός, φελλός, ἰλλός, Σελλός, Ἑλλός, κιλλός. Conf. Schol. Venet. II. 16. 234.

*Note.*—Θολός (dome) for distinction from Θόλος (mud).

Πῖλος, ζῆλος, δοῦλος, ἦλος, besides the proper names Γάλλος, Τέλλος, Ὑλλος, Μύλλος, Ψύλλος, Νεῖλος are excepted and follow the general rule. Μοχλός is oxytone.

2. Polysyllables in αλλος, υλλος, ἰλλος, ηλος, αλος, ουλος, αυλος, ελος conform to the general rule. Only ὀμφαλός, αἰγιαλός, κορυθαλός, Ἰταλός, and Θεσσαλός are oxytone. In like manner Τριβαλλός, κραπαταλλός, κορυθαλλός.

3. Diminutive forms in ἴλος and ὕλος are paroxytone: ναυτίλος, Τρωτίλος, κρωβύλος, τροχίλος, Αἰσχίλος, Μυρτίλος.

*Note.*—Ἰτυλος, Ὀξύλος, κόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος, δάκτυλος and γόγγυλος are proparoxytone: ἀσφοδελός (place abounding with ἀσφόδελος), ὀβελός, ὀβολός, Σικελός, μυελός oxytone; στρόβιλος, ὄμιλος, αἶγλος, πύελος proparoxytone.

4. Forms in ωλος are accented according to the general rule. Only Αἰτωλός and Πακτωλός are oxytone.

5. Βουκόλος and αἰπόλος belong properly to adjectives. §. 33. II. 2.

b. 1. Words formed from the 1 person perf. pass. (mostly abstracts in μος) are oxytone: ὕγμος, φραγμός, σκιαδμός, δασμός, συγκαλυμμός, δεσμός, χρησμός, σπασμός, ψαλμός, θυμός, χυμός.

2. All proper names in αμος and all other words in αμος of the measure  $\cup \cup \cup$  are barytone: Πρίαμος, Τύρταμος, Πέργαμος, Πύραμος, Τεύταμος, κάλαμος, Ξάλαμος, κύαμος, ἄρταμος.

*Note.*—Ποταμός is oxytone.

3. Words in αμος of the measure  $\_ \cup \cup$  are oxytone: οὐλαμός, χηραμός, φωραμός (and usually φωριαμός. Schol. Venet. II. XXXIV. 228. Phav. p. 1851. 30.), σκινδαμός, χαμός.

*Note.*—Ὀρχαμος is barytone.

4. Those in ωμος and those which have a diphthong before μος are oxytone: βωμός, ζωμός, ψωμός, λοιμός, λαιμός.

*Note.*—Οἶμος, ὦμος, κῶμος are barytone.

5. All dissyllables in ομος and ἄμος are barytone: Βρόμος, γόμος, τρόμος, γάμος, τάμος, ἄμος, ψάμμος.

*Note.*—Τόμος passive : τομός active.

6. Those in ημος are barytone as proper names, oxytone as appellatives : κημός, κνημός, δημός (fat).

*Note.*—Δῆμος (people) is barytone.

7. Those in υμός are oxytone ; only θύμος (thyme) is paroxytone.

8. Those in μος, in which a consonant precedes μ, are oxytone : ὀφθαλμός, ἰνδαλμός, ἀριθμός.

*Note.*—Only those in τμος are barytone : Πάτμος, πότμος, besides ὄλμος and ὄγμος.

c. 1. Those in ἄνος are barytone : στέφανος, κλίβανος, Βάλανος, χόανος, πλάνος.

*Note.*—Οὐρανός, Ἡριδανός, Ὠκεανός, λιχανός are oxytone according to the analogy of the following.

2. Proper names in ἄνος and all in αυνος are oxytone : Ἡρωδιανός, Γερμανός, Σικανός, Ἀλάνος, Ἰουλιανός, Μαρκιανός, Σεβαστιανός, κεραυνός. Τύραννος, which lengthens α only by position, is proparoxytone.

3. Those in ῖνος and dissyllables in ωνος are barytone : πρίνος, πίνος (πίνος?), ἐχίνος, δίνος, σχοῖνος, μυξίνος, πρῶνος, κῶνος, ὦνος, οῖνος, αῖνος, καρκίνος (Herodian. Dind. I. p. 20.) ; but καρκίνος also is good. S. Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 792. According to Etym. Gud. p. 209. ἐχίνος is also paroxytone.

*Note 1.*—Hereto belong nouns coming from the Latin in *inus* and several proper names : Λέοντίνος, Ρηγῖνος, Ἀκραγαντίνος, Λατίνος, φιλίνος, Νῖνος, Λίνος. Χαλινός, together with ἐρῖνός, is oxytone ; κάμινος, κυκλάμινος, ὕσγινος, together with κότινος and ἔλινος, are proparoxytone.

*Note 2.*—Polysyllables in ωνος are oxytone : κοινωνός, οἰωνός, Τιθωνός.

4. Those in ενος and ηνος are accented according to the rule. Only παρθένος is paroxytone ; ληνός oxytone, together with all names of nations in ηνος : Τυρσηνός.

5. When a consonant precedes νος the words are barytone : ὄκνος, ὕπνος, ὕμνος, θάμνος, ῥάμνος, Λῆμνος, τύραννος.

*Note.*—Καπνός, together with ἀμνός, is oxytone.

6. Those in ὕνος, particularly names of nations, are oxytone :



γρυνός, Θυνός, Βιθυνός. Βουνός, together with πλυνός, follows the same accentuation.

*d.* Words in ρος are accented according to the general rule : only χορός, σορός, τυρός, καιρός, κηρός, σωρός, οὐρός (pit ; οὔρος wind), μηρός, φρουρός, ἄγρος, ἔκυρός, Δοκρός, ἱατρός are oxytone, ἑταῖρος properispome.

*e.* Words in σος and σος are oxytone : κισσός, πεσσός, κολοσσός, Λυρνησσός, Λυκαβησσός, Καρησσός, Ἴλισσός, Παρνασσός, βυσσός, Ἀλικαρνασσός, Ταρτησσός. So Παισός, Λουσός, χρυσός. Νῆσος and πάσσος (Eust. Odys. 1845. 31.) are barytone.

*Note 1.*—Some proper names draw back the accent upon the syllable containing the idea, particularly when they lose a σ : Κάρησος, Ἑρεσος. So Μέλισσος, Λίσσος, Θύσος, Κίσσος (Plut. Alex. 41.).

*Note 2.*—Κνυάρισσος and νάρκισσος follow the general rule, together with all in υσος.

*f.* Of those in ξος and ψος all polysyllables are oxytone ; so also the dissyllable ἱξός. Ἑλιξος, as a proper name (Thucyd. 8. 80.), is proparoxytone, together with Χάλυψος and χόρδαψος.

### III. ος after mutes.

*a.* Words in βος, γος, δος follow the general law : ὄλβος, πάταγος, λόγος, Μῆδος, νάρδος, Πίνδος, σμάραγδος, ῥάβδος.

*Note.*—Λοβός, κολοβός, λαιγός, φηγός, Πελασγός, ὕδός, σποδός, ταγός, οὐδός, Ἰνδός, ὀρυμαγδός are oxytone. Συνδός, which usually followed this rule as oxytone, is made barytone by Herodian. Conf. Schol. Apollon. p. 294. Schæf.

*b.* Πος, κος, τος follow the law. Κῆπος, τρόπος, Ὀλυμπος, φῶκος, σῶκος, λάκκος, κόκκος, κρόκος, δίσκος, πίθηκος, Ἰβυκος, φόρτος, χόρτος, μύρτος, ἄρκτος, κόττος, κάττος, πλοῦτος. On those in ακος S. §. 30. III. Note 1.

*Note.*—1. Σκοπός, καρπός, and all in ωπος, which are properly compound adjectives ; 2. Ξριγός, χαλκός, ἄσκος, σηκός, φαρμακός, ψιττακός, φυλακός, ἀνακός (S. Aristarchus in Phavor. p. 1857. 38.) ; 3. all in εικος, which properly are adjectives in ικος ; 4. those originally verbals, as βροτός, ὑετός, νιφετός, στρατός, τοκετός, συρφετός, πυρετός, ἄμαξιτός, ἀτραπιτός,

ἀφυσγετός (so Aristarchus, Tyrannio ἀφύσγετος, S. Phavor.), οἰστός, Κωκυτός, γωρυτός, αἰτός, βουλυτός are oxytone. Ἄμητος, ἄροτος and τρύγητος are proparoxytone in the concrete, and oxytone in the abstract sense. Βίος is always barytone. All in ισκος are paroxytone.

c. Those in φος, χος, θος follow the general law: ψήφος, τάφος, ἀσκάλαφος, κόλαφος, κέπφος, μόσχος, τρόχος (course), μῦθος, Ζῆθος, πτόρθος, γόνθος, ψόθος, λήκυθος, ἄκυθος, λαβύρινθος, μήρινθος, Ὀλυνθος, ψάμαθος.

Note 1.—Ἀδελφός (properly ἀδελφεός), στρουθός, μοιχός (properly adjective), βοηθός (from βοηθός; s. the adjectives), ὄρμαθος and ἀλφός are oxytone. So μομφός in Euripides. S. Eustath. p. 1761. 20. Yet in Bekk. Anecd. p. 107. it is paroxytone with more analogy. Στρουθός is in Attic better properispome. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 876. The Attics barytone ἀδελφε the vocative of ἀδελφός.

Note 2.—The Doric accus. pl. of masculines was ος instead of ους, but this syllable is considered long in reference to the accent. Thus δυσκέρκος ἀλώπεκας instead of δυσκέρκους.

#### §. 24.

##### Neuters in ον.

1. No neuter in ον is oxytone except ἐλεόν, περόν, ζυγόν, ἐρπετόν, λουτρόν (water for the bath, λουτρον bathing-place), and ὦόν. To these are added, but improperly, the derivatives from verbal adjectives, as φυτόν, ῥυτόν, βοτόν, and the heteroclites δεσμά (δεσμός), &c.

2. Diminutives in ιον of more than three syllables are always proparoxytone; in like manner those of the trisyllabic, which consist of three short syllables. On the contrary, most that are of dactylic measure are paroxytone, especially when two consonants immediately precede ιον: παιδίον, σπλεγγίον, κραιμβίον, δαδίον, ἐρκίον, ἀσκίον, βιβλίον, ἀμνίον, θηρίον, χωρίον, χρυσίον, σιτίον, σχοινίον, ψυχίον, λουτρίον. Eust. p. 233. 268. On λήδιον or λήδιον, which Didymus writes proparoxytone, S. Eustath. p. 1146. 63. Phav. p. 1187. 16.

3. Πεδίον alone of words of three short syllables is paroxytone. Grammarians consider it not to be a diminutive. S. Etym. M.



v. Πέδη, and especially Eustath. II. p. 255., who says: “πεδίων is not a diminutive; when it is to be used as diminutive of πέδη it becomes proparoxytone.” Conf. Phavor. p. 1461. 16. Conf. Etym. M. v. Διαβούλιον. Eustath. II. p. 1196. 15. Phav. p. 1339. 17. adds ποδίων (from πούς). Comp. on these diminutives Bekk. Anecd. p. 793. Arcad. p. 120. and elsewhere.

*Note.*—When two consonants, the latter of which is a liquid, precede *ιον*, the words are proparoxytone: ἵχτιον, ἴκριον. But these, as probably a great many others, ought not to be considered at all as diminutives. S. Phavorin. p. 1377. 17.

4. Those in *αιον* are proparoxytone: ἔλαιον, Ἡραϊον, τρόπαιον, Ἑρμαϊον. Conf. §. 30. I. d. 2.

*Note.*—Instead of *τρόπαιον* the old Attics accented *τροπαῖον*.

5. Those in *ειον* are properispome: λυχνεῖον, βαλανεῖον, μουσεῖον, πανδοκεῖον, διδασκαλεῖον, ὠδεῖον, σημεῖον, ἐλεγεῖον, ὠδοεῖον, Ὀλυμπεῖον, βροντεῖον.

*Note 1.*—Γένειον, Σίγειον, Βούδειον, and some others, (mostly neuters of adjectives in *ειος*) are proparoxytone. Bekker. Anecd. p. 1343. Lobeck. Phryn. p. 368. sq.

*Note 2.*—Herodian p. 308. Herm. gives the following rule:—Those only in *ειον* are properispome, the primitive of which is perispome in the genitive. Hence Ἀσκληπιός Ἀσκληπιοῦ forms Ἀσκληπιεῖον, but Θεσεύς, Θεσεύς, Θήσειον, not Θεσεῖον. According to this, however, a great number of accentuations would require to be changed.

6. Diminutives in *ειον* (if they can be called diminutives) are never paroxytone: δένδρεον, ὄρνειον, ὄστρεον. Also ὀστέον is probably better proparoxytone, as with the old grammarians. S. Schol. Venet. II. XXIV. 793. How ὀστοῦν can be formed from ὄστεον, κανοῦν from κάνειον, is shewn above in substantives in *εός*, *οῦς*, and in adjectives. Comp. §. 30. b. 1. It is evident that the contraction ὀστοῦν alone led to ὀστέον. For in itself ὀστέον is as false as ἀδελφιδέος. Conf. Herodian. περὶ μὲν. λέξ. p. 38.

The following is observable as the result of the several rules on words of the second declension: Neuters which are the oldest substantives of the language have also remained most faithful to the oldest (Æolic) accentuation; containing scarcely any oxy-

tones. Next to them are such as have a mute for the nominal characteristic; of these very few are oxytone. The most oxytones are found among words in which a vowel or a liquid precedes *ος*. They must therefore be regarded as the newest words; for they deviate from the old (*Æolic*) accentuation. This has been explained §. 7, 8.

Lastly, some peculiarity is exhibited in the accentuation of diminutives in *λος*, *υλος*, *ισκος*, and *ιον*, of which the first are almost invariably, and the others partly, paroxytone. The Greeks intended by this accent to impart stress to the diminutive signification; a peculiarity which is carried to still greater extent in adjectives.

### THIRD DECLENSION.

#### §. 25.

##### I. *Monosyllables.*

*a. Oblique cases.*—Here the general law obtains, that in the genitive and dative of all numbers those syllables by which the nominative has been increased receive the accent, namely so that the circumflex stands on a final syllable long by nature and the acute on a short final syllable, while the nominative, accusative, and vocative, as the oldest cases, retain the accent on the root. Hence *σὺς* *σός*, *μήν* *μηνός*, *θήρ* *θηρός* *θηρί* *θηρα*; *αἶξ* *αἶγες* *αἰγῶν* *αἶγας*; *ῥίς* *ρίνός* *ρίνι* *ρίνα*.

But for the dative plural this accentuation applies only when the termination *σι* is joined to the root of the word: *αἰξί*. The Epic forms which unite *σι* to the unchanged plural retain the accent on the radical syllable: *χείρесси* (*χείρες*), *θήρесси* (*θηρες*).

*Note.*—The peculiarity of this accentuation is perhaps to be explained from the genitive plural, which in nouns having a consonant for the characteristic was formed by the Ionians with a connective vowel between the root and the termination. The Ionians said *μηνέων*, &c. in the genitive plural. This the Attics contracted into *μηνῶν*, and then transferred the accentuation of the genitive plural on the termination to the genit. and dat. of all numbers. This explanation at least

becomes probable when we consider, 1. that in monosyllables whose genitive plural remains barytone the Ionians have left no traces of the use of a connective vowel, as *ὠτέων* for *ὠτων*, &c.; 2. that they never employed the connective vowel *ε* in a monosyllabic participle, the termination of which always remains barytone; 3. the Attic accentuation of numerals in *ἀς ἀδος* in the genitive plural. See these nouns.

In the genitive dual and plural some nouns deviate from this accentuation; 1. all monosyllabic neuters: *οὓς ὥτοις ὥτων*, *φῶς φώτοις φώτων*, *κράτων*. (Eustath. p. 1715. 58.) *Πῦρ* has already in the nominative plural the heteroclite form *πυρά* (from *πυρόν*), consequently also *πυρῶν* according to the second declension (Eustath. II. p. 43.). If inflected according to the third it would give *πύρα πύρων*. 2. All nouns having *ε* or *ω* for the nominal characteristic: *ῥῶς ῥῶν ῥῶιν*, *δμῶς δμῶν*, *τρῶς τρώων*, *πλῶς πλώων* (Eustath. Od. p. 1425. 52.), *κῶς κῶων* (Eustath. p. 318. II.), *σῆς σέων*. (Conf. Etym. M. Σεύς. Aristoph. Lys. 730.). Schol. Venet. XIII. 103. Phavor. p. 1642. 16. 3. Some nouns which were originally dissyllabic, as *παῖς* (*πάϊς*) *παίδων παίδοις*, *φῶς* (*φωῖς*) *φώδων φώδοις*, *δάς* (*δαίς*) *δάδων δάδοις*. The Dorians circumflexed all these forms. S. Schæf. Greg. p. 317.

*Note 1.*—The following contracts deviate from the accentuation of monosyllables in the singular as well as dual and plural: *λᾱς λᾱος λᾱῖ λᾱών*, *κῆρ* (*κέαρ*) *κῆρος κῆρι*, *ῆρ* (*ἐαρ*) *ῆρος ῆρι*, *νῖος νῖῖ*; while the oblique cases of *φρῆρ* (*φρέαρ*) are accented entirely according to the general rule of monosyllables of the third declension: *φρητός φρητί φρητοῖν φρητῶν*. (S. Herodian. in Chærobosc. Bekk. Anecd. p. 1265.) The dative *σπέσσι* from *σπέεσσι* remains barytone. Some also wished to make the Attic genitives *γηρως* and *κερως* from *γῆραος* and *κέραος* oxytone, *γηρώς* and *κερώς*. But Herodian opposed this, Bekk. Anecd. p. 1209. and with reason; for the Attics accented even *κρέως* according to the rule. Hence it is also clear, that the accentuation of the genitive of *χοῦς*, which according to Elmsley (Aristoph. Ach. 1013.) must be *χοῶς*, not *χοῶς*, is without analogy. For *νεώς* belongs to an entirely different class. S. §. 27. III.

*Note 2.*—The genitives δούρων and γούνων (not δουρῶν γουνῶν) belong as heteroclites to the second declension.

*Note 3.*—Some proper names are also excepted, as Μῆν Μῆνος, Θῶν Θῶνος, Ὠψ Ὠπος, which conform to the old accentuation still obtaining e. g. in the monosyllabic participles. The same accentuation is followed in the dual and plural of πᾶς: πάντοιν πάντων πᾶσι, and of the compounds of εἷς: μηδένων μηδέσι.

*Note 4.*—The accentuation of monosyllables is followed by the syncopised forms in ηρ and ων: πατήρ πατρός πατρί, κυών κυνός, θυγατήρ θυγατρός θυγατρί, &c.; together with γυνή γυναικός γυναικί γυναικα, &c. (the word was pronounced γναικός γναικί γναικα) and δόρυ in the dative δορί.

*b. Nominative.*—The Æolians accented all monosyllables with the circumflex, because they had no oxytones. Conf. Gramm. Meerm. ap. Schæf. Greg. p. 662. The remaining dialects have retained this old accentuation only 1. in monosyllabic neuters without exception: φῶς (light), οὔς, πῦρ, πᾶν, σκῶρ (not σκώρ), σταῖς (not σταίς), κῆρ, γρῦ, and names of letters, μῦ, νῦ, ξῖ, οῖ, πῖ, ῥῶ, σᾶν (not σάν. S. Theod.), ταῦ, ῖ, εῖ, φῖ, χῖ, ὦ; the neuters are the oldest substantives of the language, and consequently retain the oldest Æolic accentuation; 2. in those masculines and feminines whose accusative is parisyllabic with the nominative; i. e. in all whose accusative terminates in ν, and vocative in a vowel: λίς λῖν (not λίς λίν), κῖς κῖν (not κίς κίν), γραῦς γραῦν, μῦς μῦν, δρῦς δρῦν, σῦς σῦν, ναῦς ναῦν; 3. in some with a contracted nominative, as Θρᾱῖξ Θρᾱῖξ, βόαξ βῶξ, πάις παῖς (also Epic accusative πᾶιν, voc. παῖ), προῖξ προῖξ.

*Note 1.*—The Attics also accented γλαῦξ with a circumflex, the other dialects, on the contrary, having it oxytone, γλαύξ. So Ταῦξ, a river in Sicily. Κλείς, although κλείν in the accusative, has the nominative oxytone, because δ is the characteristic. On those in ις, which Aristarchus oxytoned without exception, see Eustath. Il. p. 841. 21. 857. 33. Aristarchus was led to the accentuation λίς λῖν, κίς κῖν by the totally different κλείς κλείν; for, according to Etym. M. p. 567. he inflected λίς λινός. Comp. Herm. ad Eurip. Bacch. 1166.



Æschrion correctly accented λῖς λῖν, κῖς κῖν. Conf. Phavor. p. 1185. 14.

*Note 2.*—All the rest whose accusative is dissyllabic, i. e. terminates in *a*, are oxytone in the nominative: Ζεύς, αἴξ, θεῖρ, θεός, φώς (man), φῶς (mark of a burn), Τρώς, θυμός, σῆς, φρήν, χήν, φῶρ, δαίς, δάς (from δαίς), πούς, not ποῦς, which supposes an accusative ποῦν, voc. ποῦ, that can never occur from the simple πούς. S. Apollon. adv. p. 554.

*Note 3.*—Compounds with monosyllabic nouns of the third declension follow the general law of accentuation: Σαμόθραξ, Σαμόθρακος.

## §. 26.

### II. Polysyllables.

#### *General Observations.*

1. As long as the principal laws permit, the accent remains on the syllable which possesses it in the nominative. Only the vocative, which is the oldest form of the nominative, sometimes changes the accent after the Æolic manner, as is shewn in the individual examples of oxytones. In forms paroxytoned in the nominative, which in the vocative shorten the syllable containing the nominal characteristic, the accent usually approaches as near as possible to the principal idea: Ἀπόλλων Ἀπολλων (ων is the syllable containing the nominal characteristic *v*. The nominal characteristic is that letter which next remains after throwing away the termination: Ἀπόλλων-ος).

2. No neuter is oxytone. They have all the accent on the syllable containing the idea, or on that which stands as near as possible to the syllable containing the idea.

3. No simple noun substantive in ξ or ψ of more than one syllable is oxytone, and none is proparoxytone in the nominative; they are all either paroxytone or properispome. Here *ι* and *υ* before ξ and ψ are always considered short for the accent, so that all in which *ᾱ*, *ε*, *ι*, *ο*, or *υ* precedes ξ or ψ are properispome if the penultimate be naturally long. Conf. Theodos. p. 238. Göttl. Draco, p. 44. Thus Φοῖνιξ, δοῖδνξ, ἡλιξ, θώραξ, καλαῦροψ, Κύκλωψ, αὔλαξ.



*Note.*—Aristarchus considered that *πέρυξ*, when standing in a collective sense, as Il. II. 316., should be oxytone, *πτερύξ*. Conf. Eustath. II. p. 229. Etym. M. v. *Πέρυξ*. Phavor. p. 1595. This accentuation, however, rests upon no grounds, and is contrary to all analogy. With as little reason can we say *ιώξ*.

The several words not comprised under the above (neuters and nouns in *ξ* and *ψ*) are classed here according to their nominal characteristic.

I. *Words whose characteristic is a vowel.*

E. 1. All words in *ες* are oxytone. In the vocative, when *ς* of the termination is dropped they take the circumflex instead of the acute: *βασιλεύς*, *βασιλεῦ*. No vocative of the third declension is oxytone if it be really distinguished from the nominative by a peculiar form, because, being the oldest form of the nominative it follows the oldest Æolic accentuation, which recognizes no oxytone. Those only in *ις* and *υς* remain oxytone.

2. Those in *ης*, of which very few occur, are either barytone or perispome: *τρίῃρης*, *Ἡρακλῆς*. The former is properly an adjective, and like all adjectives in *ηρης*, has the peculiarity of not passing the accent over the syllable *ηρ*, because it is formed by contraction: hence the vocative is *τρίῃρες*, not *τρίηρες*. It is also peculiar in dropping its characteristic *ε* in the genitive plural (§. 34. d. Note), hence *τρίῃρων*; *τρίῃρων* being wholly false. The Attics say *τρίῃρων* (as *συνήθων*, *εὐθύθων*); the Ionians *τριηρέων*. As the perispomes in *ης* are formed by contraction from *έης* their accentuation is perfectly simple, according to the given rules of accent in contraction.

I.—No noun with the characteristic iota is oxytone. *Ὀφίς*, *πόλις*. On the accentuation of these words, which change their vowels in the oblique cases, see §. 27. on the Attic declension. For *Κραταίς* (Od. XII. 124.) see Phavorin. s. v.

O.—The feminines are all oxytone. The accusative singular of those in *ώς* is distinguished from those in *ώ* by taking the circumflex, while the latter, like the nominative, are oxytone. *Σαπφώ*, (*Σαπφόος*) *Σαπφούς*, (*Σαπφόϊ*) *Σαπφοῖ*, *Σαπφῶ*; *αἰδώς* *αἰδοῦς* *αἰδοῖ* *αἰδῶ*. In the vocative in *οι* both forms take the

circumflex, the reason of which has been explained above in those in *ευς*.

Υ.—All in *υς* with short *υ* in the nominative are barytone: *βότρυς, πρέσβυς, ἔγχελυς, πέλεκυς, γένυς, πίτυς, πῆχυς, χέλυς, γῆρυς*. With long *υ* they are either oxytone or perispome: *πληθύς, νηδύς, ἰχθύς, ἐδητύς, οἰζύς, Ἑρινύς, ἰξύς, ὀσφύς, ὀφρύς*.

Note 1.—*Ἰχθύς, ἰξύς, ὀσφύς, ὀφρύς* occur also as perispome, which, at an earlier period, was probably the case with all these oxytones. If the nominative be perispome the accusative is parisyllabic. Herodian. Dindorf. p. 31. says: *ἰχθῦς, ὀσφῦς, ὀφρῦς*, have this accentuation only when they are feminine.

Note 2.—On the oblique cases of those which change their vowels, as *πῆχυς, πήχεων*, see §. 27. on the Attic declension.

Η.—There is only one Greek substantive with the characteristic *η*: *Ἄρης Ἄρηος*, which, however, may perhaps be better derived from the Æolic *Ἄρεϋς Ἄρηος*.

Ω.—The few of this kind are paroxytone: *ἦρως, ἄλως, Ἄθως, γάλως*.

## II. Words whose characteristic is a liquid.

N.—*a*. Words in which *α̃, ε, η, or ι* precedes *ν* are all oxytone: *Ἀλκμάν, μεγιστάν, λιμήν (λιμένος), κηφήν (κηφήνους), ἑσσήν (ἑσσηνός), δελφίς, δελφίνος, ἀκτίς, ἀκτίνος*.

Note 1.—Only *Ἕλλην, εἶρην*, and compounds, whose idea is consequently enlarged by composition, are paroxytone: *ἀρχιποίμην, Φιλοποίμην, Εὐπαίαν, Τιτανόπαν, Ἑρμόπαν*.

Note 2.—Apollonius de conjunct. p. 570. marks *μεγιστάν, ξυνάν*, and *νεάν* with the circumflex; so also *ὦτᾶν*, as from *ὦ ἐτᾶν*. This accentuation, however, would only be possible in contraction from *ἄων* into *ᾶν*; but even here we find *Ἰάν* (from *Ἰάων*) oxytone. Hence in Apollonius it is probably more correct to follow Bast (Add. ad Greg. Cor. p. 904.) by accenting *μεγιστάν, ξυνάν, νεάν*, which is confirmed by the form *Δαρεϊάν* (from *Δαρεῖος*, as *νεάν* from *νέος*) in Æschyl. Pers. 650. If *ἐτάν* be from *ἐτης*, the only correct writing is *ὦ τάν*. Comp. Herm. ad Soph. Phil. 1373. and Reisig. Conf. I. p. 217.

Didymus (in Phavorin. p. 1898. 35.) wished to have made the whole  $\tilde{\omega}$   $\xi\tau\alpha\nu$ , viz. from  $\xi\tau\eta\varsigma$  vocative  $\xi\tau\alpha$ , Doric (?)  $\xi\tau\alpha\nu$ . In such case a catastrophe of the accent would take place in  $\tilde{\omega}$   $\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$ . But the derivation of Apollonius is manifestly preferable.

b. Those in  $\nu\nu$  are barytone:  $\mu\acute{o}\sigma\sigma\upsilon\nu$ ,  $\pi\acute{o}\lambda\tau\upsilon\nu$ , &c.

c. 1. All proper names in  $\omega\nu$  with a vowel preceding are barytone:  $\text{'}\tilde{\alpha}\mu\phi\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ ,  $\text{'}\tilde{\iota}\omega\nu$ ,  $\text{'}\tilde{\kappa}\rho\omicron\nu\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ ,  $\text{'}\tilde{\omicron}\upsilon\rho\alpha\nu\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ ,  $\text{'}\tilde{\alpha}\tau\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ ,  $\text{'}\tilde{\pi}\eta\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ ,  $\text{'}\tilde{\chi}\acute{\alpha}\omega\nu$  (not  $\text{'}\tilde{\chi}\alpha\acute{\omega}\nu$ , as in Aristoph. Eq. 78.).

2. All feminines in  $\omega\nu$  are oxytone:  $\chi\epsilon\lambda\iota\delta\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,  $\text{'}\tilde{\kappa}\alpha\lambda\upsilon\delta\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,  $\text{'}\tilde{\kappa}\omicron\lambda\omicron\phi\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,  $\text{'}\tilde{\Sigma}\iota\delta\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,  $\text{'}\tilde{\sigma}\eta\pi\epsilon\delta\acute{\omega}\nu$ . Only  $\gamma\lambda\acute{\eta}\chi\omega\nu$  and  $\mu\acute{\eta}\kappa\omega\nu$  are barytone, because, like  $\kappa\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ , they are also of the masculine gender.

3. Of masculines all collective ideas are oxytone:  $\delta\alpha\phi\nu\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,  $\phi\omicron\iota\nu\kappa\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ ,  $\text{'}\tilde{\iota}\pi\pi\omega\nu$ ,  $\text{'}\tilde{\kappa}\upsilon\alpha\mu\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,  $\text{'}\tilde{\beta}\omicron\acute{\omega}\nu$ ; also all names of months:  $\text{'}\tilde{\Pi}\upsilon\alpha\nu\epsilon\psi\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ ,  $\text{'}\tilde{\Gamma}\alpha\mu\eta\lambda\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ ,  $\text{'}\tilde{\text{Μ}}\alpha\iota\mu\alpha\kappa\tau\eta\rho\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ ; besides all in  $\epsilon\omega\nu$ , as  $\text{'}\tilde{\kappa}\upsilon\kappa\epsilon\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,  $\text{'}\tilde{\chi}\alpha\rho\alpha\delta\rho\epsilon\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,  $\text{'}\tilde{\alpha}\mu\pi\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,  $\text{'}\tilde{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\nu\theta\epsilon\acute{\omega}\nu$ , and a great many names of places:  $\text{'}\tilde{\text{Ε}}\lambda\iota\kappa\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,  $\text{'}\tilde{\alpha}\upsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}\nu$ .

4. Those in  $\beta\omega\nu$ ,  $\gamma\omega\nu$ ,  $\delta\omega\nu$  which retain  $\omega$  in the genitive are barytone:  $\text{'}\tilde{\tau}\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\omega\nu$ ,  $\text{'}\tilde{\alpha}\mu\beta\omega\nu$ ,  $\text{'}\tilde{\pi}\acute{\upsilon}\rho\gamma\omega\nu$ ,  $\text{'}\tilde{\text{Α}}\acute{\iota}\gamma\omega\nu$ ,  $\text{'}\tilde{\kappa}\acute{\omega}\delta\omega\nu$ ,  $\text{'}\tilde{\kappa}\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\delta\omega\nu$ .

Except those in  $\gamma\omega\nu$ -γονος  $\text{'}\tilde{\text{Π}}\alpha\phi\lambda\alpha\gamma\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,  $\text{'}\tilde{\Delta}\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\rho\eta\gamma\acute{\omega}\nu$ , and  $\text{'}\tilde{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\omega}\nu$   $\text{'}\tilde{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\omega}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ .

5. Those in  $\pi\omega\nu$ ,  $\kappa\omega\nu$ , and  $\tau\omega\nu$  are likewise barytone:  $\text{'}\tilde{\Delta}\acute{\alpha}\mu\pi\omega\nu$ ,  $\text{'}\tilde{\Delta}\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omega\nu$ ,  $\text{'}\tilde{\text{Π}}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega\nu$ . Except the collectives of these terminations and  $\text{'}\tilde{\alpha}\gamma\kappa\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,  $\text{'}\tilde{\chi}\iota\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$ .

6. In  $\phi\omega\nu$  and  $\chi\omega\nu$  there is none which falls under consideration here except  $\text{'}\tilde{\kappa}\acute{\upsilon}\phi\omega\nu$  (not  $\text{'}\tilde{\kappa}\upsilon\phi\acute{\omega}\nu$ ), and the perispome  $\text{'}\tilde{\text{Τ}}\upsilon\phi\acute{\omega}\nu$ ; those in  $\vartheta\omega\nu$  are barytone, unless already comprised under 2. and 3. To the latter belong  $\text{'}\tilde{\text{Μ}}\alpha\rho\alpha\theta\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,  $\text{'}\tilde{\text{Κ}}\alpha\lambda\upsilon\theta\acute{\omega}\nu$ , together with many geographical names in  $\omega\nu$ , which have been received from collective ideas.

7. Those in  $\lambda\omega\nu$ ,  $\mu\omega\nu$ ,  $\nu\omega\nu$ ,  $\rho\omega\nu$ ,  $\sigma\omega\nu$ . if not belonging to 3., are barytone.

*Note.*— $\text{'}\tilde{\text{Κ}}\eta\delta\epsilon\mu\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,  $\text{'}\tilde{\eta}\gamma\epsilon\mu\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,  $\text{'}\tilde{\iota}\tau\upsilon\mu\acute{\omega}\nu$  are oxytone.

8.  $\text{'}\tilde{\tau}\alpha\acute{\omega}\nu$  is perispome according to Arcad. p. 16. 10. But the reason of this accentuation has not yet been explained. In  $\text{'}\tilde{\text{Π}}\omicron\sigma\epsilon\iota\delta\acute{\omega}\nu$  and  $\text{'}\tilde{\text{Τ}}\upsilon\phi\acute{\omega}\nu$  there is contraction from  $\acute{\alpha}\omega\nu$ , which does not happen in  $\text{'}\tilde{\tau}\alpha\acute{\omega}\nu$ .  $\text{'}\tilde{\tau}\alpha\acute{\omega}\varsigma$  therefore has the following

forms, 1. *ταώς* and *ταῶς* according to the second declension ;  
2. *ταῶν* (?) and *ταών* according to the third.

9. Those in *ων* are barytone if *ω* remains in the genitive :  
*Ἀμφιτρύων*, *Ἡλεκτρύων*. *Σικυών* *Σικυῶνος* belongs to 2 ; but  
oxytone when they have *ο* in the genitive : *ἄλεκτρυόν*, *ἄλεκ-*  
*τρυόνος*, *Γηρυών*, *Ἀμφικτυών*, *Κερκυών*.

P.—All in *ηρ* are oxytone : except the names of nations, *Πίηρ*  
and *Ἰβηρ*, and compounds, as *πάνθηρ* ; besides *μήτηρ*, *θυγάτηρ*,  
*εἰνάτηρ*. These last three, however, proceed in the oblique  
cases, as if they had been oxytone in the nominative : *μήτηρ*,  
*μητέρος*, *μητέρι*.

*Vocative*.—Besides *μήτηρ*, *θυγάτηρ*, *εἰνάτηρ*, also *ἄνῆρ*, *δαίηρ*,  
*πατήρ*, and *σωτήρ* take the short *ερ* in the vocative, hence from  
the remark made above, p. 53. (that no independent vocative,  
really distinct from the nominative, is oxytone), it follows that  
these vocatives must be barytone : *μητερ*, *θυγατερ*, *εἰνατερ*, *ἄνερ*,  
*δαερ*, *πάτερ*, *σῶτερ*. *Δημήτηρ* hath *Δήμητερ* not *Δημηῆτερ* in the  
vocative.

*Dative plural*.—Those whose root terminates in *ερ* throw out  
this *ε* by syncope in some forms, and in the dative plural join  
the termination *σι* to the root by a connective vowel *α*, which, as  
the representative of the omitted and originally accented *ε*, is  
also oxytone : *πατήρ* *πατρός* *πατέρσι* *πατρσί* *πατράσι*. This con-  
nective alpha is therefore always accented in the dative plural :  
*ἀρνάσι*, *νιάσι*. Herewith, however, we must not confound the  
forms *ἄσπρασι*, *προσώπασι*, wherein the *σι* is merely appended to  
the simple plural *ἄσπρα*, *πρόσωπα*, as in *θήρεσσι* (*θηρες*), *χείρεσσι*  
(*χειρες*.) Finally it has already been remarked that the syn-  
copised forms of those in *ηρ* are accented according to the law  
of monosyllables. §. 25. Note 4.

2. Those in *ωρ* are barytone, except *ιχώρ*. Some add also  
*ἄχώρ*, which, however, is better barytone according to Arcadius,  
p. 20, 21. Conf. Herodian. *περὶ μου*. *λέξ*. p. 34.

### III. Words whose characteristic is a mute.

Those mutes which form *ξ* or *ψ* with the *σ* of the termination  
are not adduced here, because the rule for their accentuation  
has already been given, p. 52.

Δ.—1. All in *ας* ἄδος are oxytone: Ἀρκάς, τριάς, δυάς.

Note 1.—Some Ionic proper names are perispome: Βιτᾶς Βιτᾶδος, Κυρᾶς Κυρᾶδος. Conf. Theod. p. 241.

Note 2.—The Attics have the peculiarity of making numerals in *ας*, as χιλιάς, μυριάς, perispome in the genitive plural: χιλιάδων, μυριάδων. This accentuation is only to be explained by the Ionic forms, which put the connective vowel *ε* between the root and termination (χιλίαδέων, Herod. 7. 28.) This contracted according to the Attic mode gave χιλιαδων. Conf. ad Theodos. p. 217. That this is true with respect to this Attic accentuation of the genitive is shewn by the Dorians, who use *α* in the same way, as the Ionians *ε*, for a connective vowel: Ξηρᾶν (for Ξηρῶν) from Ξηράων, γυναικᾶν from γυναικάων: in like manner Χαριτᾶν (not Χαρίταν, Pindar. Ol. XIV. 11.) for Χαρίτων from Χαριτάων. So in the second declension: when the Ionians say νησέων from νῆσος the Dorians form νησάων (Callim. Del. 66.); from αἰοιδός first αἰοιδάων (Callim. Del. 5., where it must not be deduced from αἰοιδή), then αἰοιδᾶν (Pind. Isthm. IV. 46.) In like manner the neutral forms κυανεάων, έάων in Hesiod and Homer. See Buttmann, Ausf. Gr. Gram. I. p. 153.

2. All in *ις* ἴδος are oxytone: Σφραγίς σφραγίδος, κνημίς κνημίδος, κρηπίς κρηπίδος, βαλβίς βαλβίδος. Βενδίς (Acc. Βενδῖν), Μολίς Μολίδος Μολῖν, Ἀταρτίς Ἀταρτῖν are Thracian names. Theod. p. 243.

3. Of the words in *ις* ἴδος those only are barytone which can take *ν* as termination in the accusative; such as cannot take this are oxytone: Ἄρτεμις Ἄρτεμιν, Ἔρις Ἔριν; ἐλπίς ἐλπίδα, ἐμπίς ἐμπίδα, χαλκίς χαλκίδα, κυγκλίς κυγκλίδα. The feminines derived from oxytone or paroxytone masculines retain the accent of these masculines: Αἰτωλός Αἰτῶλις, ἰκέτης ἰκέτις, δεσπότης δεσπότης, τοξότης τοξότης, Σπαρτιάτης Σπαρτιάτις, πρεσβύτες πρεσβύτες. Those only which are formed from masculine or feminine paroxytones and dissyllabic barytones are oxytone: κάπηλος καπηλῖς, Δάρδανος Δαρδανίς, αἰχμάλωτος αἰχμαλωτίς, Πέρσης Περσίς, Μῆδος Μηδίς. Those derived from nouns of the third declension are oxytone: Κεκροπίς, Αἰθιοπίς, Δρυοπίς. Σκύθης gives Σκύθις and Σκυθίς; κάπηλος κάπηλις and καπηλῖς (diminutive).



*Note.*—From Κορωνίς Hesiod formed the accusative Κορωνίν (See Schol. Pynd. Pyth. III. 14.). But it may perhaps be assumed, that with him the nominative was also Κόρωνις, and therefore the accusative Κόρωνιν. On κάπηλις and καπηλίς see Schol. Arist. Plut. 1121.

4. All in υς υδος are oxytone: Χλαμύς χλαμύδος, δαγύς δαγῦδος.

Θ.—All that have ϑ for characteristic are barytone: ἄγλις ἄγλιθος (Arist. Ach. 763. Vesp. 680.), δέλλις δέλλιθος, ὄρνις ὄρνιθος, κόρυς κόρυθος, ἔλμινς ἔλμινθος (probably better ἔλμινς.).

*Note.*—In Chæroboscus, Bekk. Anecd. p. 1208. we find ἀγνύς ἀγνῦδες, a late word. Βάλλις is barytone in Theod. p. 94., oxytone in Draco, p. 23. and Phavor.

Τ.—All that have τ for characteristic are barytone: Κέλης, λέβης, χάρις, γίγας γίγαντος; the words ἀνδριάς ἀνδριάντος, ἱμάς ἱμάντος, and some of the feminines in της τητος are oxytone with the Attics: δηϊοτής, κουφοτής, ταχυτής, βραδυντής, τραχυτής, ἀδροτής, ἐσθής, ποτής. Conf. Arcad. p. 28. Eustath. p. 26. Also ὀδοῦς ὀδόντος, ψιλής ψιλῆτος, γυμνής γυμνῆτος. Κούρητες are the Curetes (Il. IX. 529.); κούρητες the young men (Il. XIX. 193.). Conf. Etym. M. v. Κουρήτες. Eustath. p. 928. 24. In ως only ἰδρώς, ἰδρωτός and εὐρώς εὐρωτός. The following are perispome: 1. all contracted from ᾠων into ὦν, as those in φων, Ξενοφῶν, Δημοφῶν, &c., which are contracted from φῶων. Others see in Herodian. Dindorf. p. 9. 2. The following in ας: πελεκᾶς πελεκᾶντος (not πελέκας. See Schol. Aristoph. Av. 882.), ἰλᾶς ἰλᾶντος, ἀλλᾶς ἀλλᾶντος, and Γλισσᾶς Γλισσᾶντος. Chærob. ap. Bekk. Anecd. p. 1186. According to Herodian these forms are contractions from αῖεις; in which case they should properly have the subscript iota. Conf. Eustath. p. 269. 3. Contractions from οεις, as Ὀποῦς, πλακοῦς, Φλιους, Ἀλιμοῦς.

#### *Peculiarities in the accentuation of some Words.*

*In the vocative.*—1. Some in ων, that are not compounded, leave the accent in the vocative on the same syllable, which was accented in the nominative, although the termination is shortened: Λακεδαίμων gives Λακεδαῖμον, not Λακέδαμον; in like manner Παλαίμων Παλαῖμον, Φιλήμων Φιλῆμον, Νοήμων Νοῆμον, Ἴκετάων



Ἴκετᾶον, Μαχάων Μαχᾶον, Ἀρείων Ἀρεῖον. These are the only words in *ων* which have this peculiarity of the vocative. See Chærobosc. ap. Bekk. Anecd. p. 1245. sq., Etym. Gudian. v. Ἀπολλων; the rest, more especially the compounds, all conform to the given law \*); for we are not speaking here of compounds, the latter half of which is monosyllabic; these remain accented according to the natural law: Δυκόφρων gives Δυκόφρον, καρτερόφρων καρτερούφρον, δαΐφρων δαΐφρον, περίφρων περίφρον; here an accentuation like περίφρον would be preposterous, as *περι* was oxytone before the composition. The vocatives ἐνόσιχσον for ἐνοσίχσον in Homer and ἑλέλιχσον in Pindar (Pyth. VI. 50.) are more remarkable; here the accent recedes on account of the accentuation of ἐνοσις, &c. In Æsch. Sept. 101. we find παλεῖχσον, which, however, ought probably to be changed into πάλαιχσον.

2. Those in *ωρ*, which shorten the vocative, retain the accent on the syllable accented in the nominative: οἰκῆτωρ οἰκῆτορ, Πολυμήτωρ Πολυμήτορ, αὐτοκράτωρ αὐτοκράτορ, Ἑλπίνωρ Ἑλπῆνορ, Ἀδμήτωρ Ἀδμήτορ, προπάτωρ προπάτορ. Chærobosc. l. 1. p. 1244.

3. Those in *ηρης*, *ωρης*, *ωλης*, keep the accent where it was in the nominative: τριῆρες, Διῶρες, ἐξῶλες.

*In the accusative.* Those oxytones in *ων* and *ωρ*, which lose their characteristic (*ν*, *ρ*), are perispome in contraction with the termination of the accusative (*α* and *ας*): εἰκῶν εἰκόνας εἰκόας εἰκοῦς (not εἰκούς; see Eustath. p. 829. 1.), κυκεῶν κυκεῶνα κυκεῶα κυκεῶ; ἰχώρ ἰχῶρα ἰχῶα ἰχῶ.

As a result of the several rules on substantives of the third declension, it is evident, that neuters, as the oldest substantives of the language, together with those masculines and feminines which have a mute characteristic, adhere to the old law of accentuation, and that most oxytones are found among those which have a liquid characteristic.

\* Consequently Æsch. Prom. 647. εὐδαιμον κόρη not εὐδαῖμον κόρη.

## ATTIC DECLENSION.

## §. 27.

The peculiarities of the Attic (properly old Ionic) declension are: 1. the change of the characteristic vowel; and 2. the lengthening of the *o* of the termination into *ω*. This *ω* never holds as a long quantity for accentuation; see §. 5. I. When one of these two peculiarities occurs, the declension is Attic; it is therefore not merely confined to the second declension, but we have a *first*, *second*, and *third Attic declension*. If both the peculiarities, the change of the characteristic vowel and lengthening of the termination, appear in one and the same word together, the law is that the changed vowel is never accented. This law is founded upon the rapidity with which such a vowel was pronounced.

I. *O* occurs in the termination of the *first declension* only in the genitive sing. of masculines, where in the common declension the *o* of the termination appears contracted with the characteristic vowel *α* into *ου*. The old *αο*, however, is changed by the Attic or old Ionic declension into *εω*; consequently, the genitives in *εω* from masculines in *ης* or *ας* can only be proparoxytone: Πηληϊάδεω, Αινείεω, Θάλεω (from Θάλης), Ἑρμεω (from Ἑρμης), Βόρρεω (from Βόρρας).

*Note.*—These forms, however, in which *α* is changed into *ε* and *ο* lengthened into *ω*, must not be confounded with a contraction of the genitive from *αο* into *ῶ*, which is peculiar to the Ionians, particularly in the genitives of perispomes in *ης* and *ας*. Thus the Ionians say, properly, Βορέας Βορέῳ (from Βορέαο, where *αο* is contracted into *ω*; here one must not with Eustath. p. 1771. 59. assume a syncope, which occurs only in the Attic form Βόρρεω), Ἑρμέας Ἑρμέῳ, Θαλάας Θαλέῳ, Πυθέας Πυθέῳ, Λυξέας Λυξέῳ (Herod. I. 170. V. 7. Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 79.). These contracted forms in *ης* and *ας* would, if complete, have been according to the Attic usage, Βορέεω, Θαλέεω, Ἑρμέεω, Πυθέεω; but the Attics reject the first *ε* altogether; the second *ε* in *εω* could not be accented, being a vowel formed by change from *α*, therefore

the Attics could only accent Βόρρεω, Θάλεω, Πύθειω (as if from Βόρρας, Θάλας (Θάλης), Πύθας (Πύθης),) because they are not accustomed to contract the *ao* of the termination of the first declension into *ω*, like the Ionians, but only into *ου*.

II. The second declension is richest in Attic forms, because most words terminating in *ος* belong to it. The few perispomes of this class in *ως* require little consideration here in respect to the accent, the *ω* in them being already long in the nominative, as formed by contraction, and therefore retaining the circumflex through all the numbers and cases. They are Κῶς, Τλῶς, Κρῶς, Τρῶς, names of towns; and the polysyllabic ὄρφῶς, ταῖς<sup>1</sup>, λαγῶς. Conf. Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 494. Av. 101.

1. Oxytones of this inflection are 1. those which were already oxytone according to the common declension and the given rules: Λεώς from λαός, νεώς from ναός, λαγώς from λαγός. It has before been remarked, that the genitives sing. of these nominatives are never perispome, as conformably to rule they ought to be, but always oxytone like the nominative. The reason of this lies in the given law, that *ω* when it stands in Attic for *ο* (but *ο* is the proper termination of the genit. sing. as remnant of the termination *ος*; see Buttmann, Ausf. Gr. Gramm. I. pag. 137.), never holds as a long quantity for the accent. Hence λεώς, gen. λεώ, dat. λεῶ (now circumflexed, because *ι* of the dative is added), acc. λεών, dual. nom. acc. λεώ, gen. λεῶν. plur. nom. λεῶ, gen. λεῶν, dat. λεῶς, acc. λεώς; 2. the Egyptian proper names, Ἰναρώς, Ταμῶς, Νεκῶς, Ταχῶς, Ταῶς.

2. The paroxytones are those which were paroxytone according to the common declension: κάλως (κάλος), γάλως, ἄλως, Ἀῤως.

*Note.*—When the Epic writers insert an *ο* before *ως*, these forms become proparoxytone, for this Attic *ω* in *ως* is never long for accentuation. They even remain proparoxytone when *ω* is really lengthened by the *ι* of the dative, because the inserted *ο* is sounded so slightly, as scarcely to be heard: γάλωως, γάλωω, γάλωι, (Ἀῤωως) Ἀῤωω, Ἀῤωι, Ἀῤωι. Accord-

This writing is in Attic the only correct one; for without *ι* in *ως*, which is the remnant of the digamma (pavo), the word in Attic would sound *ρεώς* according to λεώς.

ing to the common declension these forms would have been γάλοος, Ἄξοος. Conf. Schol. Venet. II. XIV. 229. Eustath. p. 980. 49. Steph. Byzant. v. Ἄξωω, and p. 668. 33. That an analogy exists between the forms in *οως* and *εως* is shown by Κέως and Κόως.

3. The proparoxytones are those which were also proparoxytone according to the common declension: Μενέλαος Μενέλεως, Πηνέλαος Πηνέλεως. Hereto belong also such nouns as δίκερως, φιλόγελως (gen. δίκερω, φιλόγελω; for when the genitive ends in *τος* δικέρωτος φιλογέλωτος, the nominative is prooxytone, δικέρως, φιλογέλως, and they do not then belong to the Attic forms of declension), ταχύγηρως, εὐγηρως, βαθύγηρως, ἐσχατόγηρως (conf. ad Theod. p. 249.) for ταχύγηρος, εὐγηρος, βαθύγηρος. That these forms were really extant, ἐσχατόγηρως, &c. and consequently are not contractions from ἐσχατογήραος, &c. is proved by εὐγηρότατος, which occurs in Hesychius and Suidas (p. 883. Kust.), and ταχύγηρα, which is found in Hippocrates. Conf. Sylburg. in Clenard. Inst. p. 447. The nouns with a short penultimate remain always proparoxytone (see n. 2. note); those with a long penultimate, as εὐγηρως, are prooxytone in the datives εὐγήρῳ, εὐγήρῳν, εὐγήρῳς. In Homer the form ἀγήρως is to be preferred; first, because he recognises the accusative sing. ἀγήρῳ, which, as contracted from ἀγήρῳα, presupposes a nominative ἀγήρως, gen. ἀγήρως; secondly, because he contracts the form of the second declension also from ἀγήραος into ἀγήρως.

Note 1.—When the Epic writers make the genitive sing. of the changed forms terminate in *ωο*, these can only be proparispome according to the given rules: Πηνελεῶο (II. XIV. 789.) Πετρεῶο (II. IV. 338.); Πηνέλαος and Πέταος give in Attic Πηνέλεως and Πέτεως (whence still in Plutarch. Thes. 32. the genitive Πέτεω); if *ο* be added as termination, they cannot be accented Πηνελέωο or Πετέωο, because the changed vowel *ε* (from *α*) must not be accented; consequently Πηνελεῶο and Πετρεῶο; and as *ω* in the two words is no longer the *ω* of the termination (*ω* πτωτικόν; see §. 5. 1.), the termination being now *ο*, it therefore properly obtains as long also for the accentuation. In like manner, Ταλαῶο from Ταλαός



is correctly accented (Comp. Bekk. Anecd. p. 1223. Eustath. p. 1830. 61. Phav. p. 1496. 30.). But *Μίνως* cannot form *Μινῶο* but only *Μίνωο* (see Phavor. p. 1263. 37.).

*Note 2.*—The adjective *ζῶς*, formed from *σάος*, was first *ζεῶς*; oxytone, because *ε*, as change of vowel from *α*, can no longer be accented; subsequently the *ε*, scarcely heard in the pronunciation, was dropped, and the word became *ζῶς*, *ζῶ*, *ζῶ̃*, *ζῶν*; yet only *ζῶς* and *ζῶν* are extant. When the accusative is accented *ζῶν* (see Bekk. Anecd. p. 1231.), this is manifestly in imitation of Ptolemæus, who also accented *ζῶς*. See Schol. Venet. V. 887. Conf. ad Theodos. p. 228. 250.

III. To the third Attic declension belong all those which change the characteristic vowel *α*, *ι*, *ο*, and *υ*, in the oblique cases into *ε*; consequently, 1. the neuters in *ας*, *κῶας* *κῶ-ε-ος*, *γῆρας* *γῆρ-ε-ος*; in *ος*, *τείχος* *τεί-χε-ος*; in *υ*, *ἄστυ* *ἄστ-ε-ος*, a form to be preferred throughout to the other *ἄστεως*, as is evident from the accentuation of the plural *ἀστέων*; 2. the masculines and feminines in *ις*, *πόλις* *πόλ-ε-ως*, *ὄφις* *ὄφ-ε-ως*, *φίβαλις* *φιβάλ-ε-ως*; in *υς*, *πῆχυς* *πήχεως*, *πέλεκυς* *πελέκεως*, *ἐγγέλυς* *ἐγγέλεως*; and the single fem. *ναῦς* *νεώς*. Of these the neuters are peculiar in not lengthening the *ο* of the termination into *ω* according to the Attic mode; they can therefore accent the changed vowel *ε* in the genitive plural (see p. 69.): *Τείχος* *τειχέων* *τειχῶν*, *ἄστυ* *ἀστέων*, *ἄνθος* *ἀνθέων*. On the contrary, the masculines and feminines lengthen the termination, in the cases where this contains an *Ο* sound, namely, in the genitives. Hence the *ω* in the genitives is invariably considered as short in the paroxytoned forms; in *ων* for *οιν* in the dative dual, the *φ* is indeed long, but because the changed vowel *ε* cannot be accented, when a lengthening of *ο* into *ω* occurs, the accent remains on the radical syllable, and *ε* is scarcely considered as a syllable, the pronunciation hurrying so quickly over it: thus *πόλις* *πόλεως* *πόλεων* *πόλεών*; *πῆχυς* *πήχεως* *πήχεων* *πήχεων*; *πέλεκυς* *πελέκεως* *πελέκεων* *πελέκεων*.

*Note.*—If the termination of the genit. dual. be not lengthened from *οιν* into *ων* (and this does not usually happen), the *ε* can then correctly take the accent: *πολείειν*, *κινήσειν*, as in *τείχος* *τείχεος* *τειχέων*.

IV. The diminutives in *ύς*, as *Διονύς* *Διονῦ*, *κλαυσύς* *κλαυσῦ*, *καμύς* *καμῦ*, are erroneously ranked under the Attic declension. These words remain always perispome.

#### ADJECTIVES.

##### §. 28.

The idea of the adjective is in itself derivative, and subsequent to that of the substantive. Man first perceived the objects themselves which surrounded him, before he learned to define their qualities by epithets. From this idea of derivation may be explained the circumstance that Greek adjectives are mostly oxytone; the reason thereof is pointed out in §. 21. II. 5. This essentially distinguishes the accentuation of the Greek language from that of our own (the German), in which the general principle of accentuation (§. 1.) holds also for adjectives, the peculiar termination of the adjective being no longer made prominent by the accent. The Æolians followed the same law, which we (Germans) prescribe to ourselves; but the accentuation of the remaining dialects, especially of the beautifully refined Attic, predominated, although here and there resemblances of the older and more natural accentuation are still extant (comp. §. 7. 3.), particularly in those adjectives which pass into the nature of substantives, e. g. *φίλος* (friend) and *φίλος* (friendly).

1. The degrees of comparison follow the natural rule, leaving the accent, if possible, on the syllable before accented: *σοφός*, *σοφώτερος*, *σοφώτατος*; *φίλος*, *φιλαίτερος*.

*Note.*—We must here remark, that in those comparatives which terminate in *σων* and *ζων*, the radical syllable is lengthened by the metathesis of iota (these comparatives terminating properly in *ων*): *ταχύς* *θάσσων* *θάσσον*; *μέγας* *μείζων* *μείζον*. Comp. the profound remarks of Buttman in the *Ausf. Gr. Gramm.* I. p. 269.

2. The barytone feminine has its genitive plur. perispome in those adjectives, whose feminine takes a syllable more than the masculine (or, in other words, the feminines of adjectives of the third declension are perispome in the genit. plur.); the remaining



adjectives, of which the number of syllables is the same in the masculine as in the feminine, make no distinction between masculine and feminine in the intonation of the genit. plur.; hence *χαρίεις χαρίεσσα* (*χαριεσσῶν*), *ἡδύς ἡδεῖα* (*ἡδειῶν*), *μέλας μέλαινα* (*μελαινῶν*), and *ἅγιος ἁγία* (*ἁγίων*), *ἔσχατος ἑσχάτη* (*ἑσχάτων*), *ἀναγκαῖος ἀναγκαῖα* (*ἀναγκαίων*). The same rule is followed by participles; see §. 24. c.

That *μεγάλη* does not belong to words of the former class, although it has *μέγας* for its masculine, is self-evident, the old masculine being originally *μέγαλος*.

*Note.*—The Dorians perispome their feminine genit. plur. in *av*, even of barytones in *ος*: *μεγαλᾶν, ἀναγκαῖᾶν, ἁγιάν*.

### I. Simple Adjectives.

#### §. 29.

##### FIRST DECLENSION.

1. Those in *ας* are all barytone, *γεννάδας, &c.*

*Note.*—For the perispomes in *ας*, as *δακνᾶς, φαγᾶς, τρεῖσᾶς, &c.* see the substantives, §. 20. I. Conf. Lobeck. ad Phryn. p. 434.

2. Those in *ης* are all barytone: except *ἔθειλοντῆς* and *ἔκοντῆς*. See generally the substantives of this termination.

#### §. 30.

##### SECOND DECLENSION.

It must be observed that the femin. in *a* of masculines in *ος* has always long *a*: *ἀναγκαῖος ἀναγκαῖα*. Hence it is distinguished by its accent from the neuter plur. *ἀναγκαῖᾶ*. Only *πότνια, δία*, and some poetic forms are short. The feminine draws the accent in the nominative plur. to the place where it stood in the masculine of the nominative sing.: *ἅγιος ἁγίαι*.

*Note.*—The Homeric adjectives of only feminine forms *ἀργυρόπεζα, εὐπατέρεια, &c.* have short *a*.

I. *ος* after vowels.

*a.* Those in *ας* are oxytone, if they do not change in Attic into *εως*: *ἀγλαός, ἀλαός, κραναός*; *πρᾶος* is formed from *πράϊος*: *ἱλαός* changes in Attic into *ἱλεως*.

*b.* 1. Those in εος are proparoxytone, when εος is joined immediately to the root of the word: τέλεος, χάλκεος, χρύσεος, αἰθάλεος (αἰθάλη), δαιδάλεος (Δαίδαλος), κονισάλεος, μέλεος. Those which are contracted into ους take the circumflex on the contracted syllable according to the law, that all simple nouns in εος and οος take the circumflex in contraction: χρύσεος χρυσοῦς, ἀργύρεος ἀργυροῦς, ἀπλόος ἀπλοῦς.

*Note 1.*—The accentuation of contracted forms εος into οῦς appears as thoroughly anomalous. But it must either be assumed, that besides the older accentuation χρύσεος, ἀργύρεος, &c. there existed also a later one χρυσεός, ἀργυρεός, &c. according to the analogy of ἐνεός, δαφινεός, ἑτεός, whence subsequently was formed χρυσοῦς from χρυσεός, &c. as θεῦς from θεός, ἀδελφιδοῦς from ἀδελφιδεός (see §. 23. I. *Note 4.*); or we must with Doederlein consider χρυσοῦς, &c. to be formed from χρυσόεις, &c.

*Note 2.*—Those, which put ε before the syllable ος in the Ionic usage only, are oxytone: στερεός (στερρός), κενεός (κενός), ἐνεός, δαφινεός, ἑτεός, ἡλεός. See Schol. Venet. II. XVIII. 538.

2. Those in λeos, wherein λ does not belong to the root, are diminutives, and therefore all paroxytone: κραταιλέος, σμερδαλέος, λεπταλέος, δειμαλέος, ἀργαλέος. Conf. Herodian περὶ μόν. λέξεως, p. 4.

3. Verbal adjectives in τέος are all paroxytone, γραπτέος.

*c.* In ηος there is only the oxytone αἰζηός.

*d.* 1. Of those in αιος the dissyllabic are oxytone: σκαῖος, λαιός, βαιός, φαιός. Σκαῖος as a proper name (Herodot. 5. 60.), Γραῖαι and γραῖα are properispome. Of polysyllables the following are oxytone: κραταιός, γεραιός, παλαιός, δηναιός, ἡβαιός, ἀλαιός, ἀραιός.

2. Of the rest, those derived from a noun of the first declension are properispome: ἀλκαῖος (ἀλκή), εἰρηναῖος, ἀναγκαῖος, ἀρουραῖος. Add Ἑρμαῖος, Ἀθηναῖος, Θηβαῖος; but Ἀχαιοί is oxytone.

*Note.*—Δίκαιος, μάταιος, βέβαιος, βίαιος, δέλαιος, φύλαιος, are proparoxytone.

3. Those in ειος, if polysyllabic, are proparoxytone: only

σπονδεῖος, ἀνδρεῖος, Μενανδρεῖος, ἑταιρεῖος, μεγαλείος, ἀκατεῖος, Ἥλειος, ἠθεῖος, παιδεῖος (Arcad. p. 44. 18.), πρυτανεῖος, γυναικεῖος, παρθενεῖος (Conf. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 919.), ὁσνεῖος are properispome. Also *συννεῖος* occurs as properispome in Aristoph. Eq. 354. The Epic *φατειός* is oxytone. Dissyllables are properispome: *θεῖος*, *λείος*, *πλείος* (*ἀχρεῖος*).

*Note.*—Aristarchus also accents *ταρφειάς* in Homer (II. XII. 158.), as if it came from *ταρφεῖός*. Dionysius Thracius, however, accented *ταρφείας* from *ταρφύς*. See Phavor. s. v.

4. Those in *οῖος* are all properispome: *ἐτεροῖος*, *ἀλλοῖος*, *ὁμοῖος*, *γελοῖος*, *παντοῖος*; yet later Attics have also *ἑμοῖος* and *γέλοιος*.

5. Those in *ιος*, with a consonant before the iota, are, if polysyllabic, all proparoxytone; the dissyllables *διος*, *Χίος*, are contracted from *δῖος*, *Χῖος*; for *Χίος* is the island itself.

*Note 1.*—The following only are oxytone: *πολιός*, *δεξιός*, *σκολιός*, *βαλιός*, *λαλιός*, *ἐψιός*. Yet the substantives *τὸ πόλιον* (an herb) and *τὸ σκελιον* (a song) are again proparoxytone. *Ἀξιός*, as a river, is oxytone in Homer (II. 2. 849.). Nevertheless it is probably better proparoxytone. See Duker. ad Thucyd. II. 99. Herm. Eur. Bacch. 1141. Æsch. Pers. 491.

*Note 2.*—*Πλησίον* (*πλησίος*) and *ἀντίος*, from *πλησῖος* and *ἀντίος*, are paroxytone. Add to these also *μυρίοι* (innumerable), in contradistinction from *μύριοι* (10,000).

e. Polysyllables in *αυος* and *ουος* are oxytone: *ἀγανός*, *ἄκονός*. *Ἀῖος* is barytone; yet with some grammarians it was oxytone. Conf. Schol. Venet. II. XII. 137.

f. Of those in *οος*, the numeral ideas in *πλοος* are paroxytone, *ἁπλός*, *διπλός*, *τριπλός*, *τετραπλός*. These are contracted into *οῦς*. In their accentuation as paroxytone, they are followed only by the always uncontracted *ἄθροος* (in crowds), as a distinction from the compound *ἄθροος* (without noise). The rest in *οος* are regularly accented; only *θοός* and *ὀλοός* are oxytone, together with the Doric *ζοός* (Theocr. Id. 2. 5.)

*Note 1.*—When paroxytone adjectives in *οος*, whether simple or compound, lose the accented *ο* by syncope, they become oxytone: *διπλός*, *δορυξός*, *βοηθός*. (Conf. Schæf. præf. ad Apoll. Rh. p. XV.



*Note 2.*—On ἄξροος and ἄξροος, comp. Arcad. p. 42. and Schol. Aristoph. Acharn. 26. The genuineness of the accentuation ἄξροος, however, may reasonably be doubted; ἄξροος is more analogous.

*g.* Those in ωος, with the iota subscript, are all properispome: ἀλφειῶος, παππῶος, πατρῶος, ἡρῶος, αἰδῶος, σῶος, ἄξῶος. Only ζωός (without iota) is oxytone, while the substantive ζῶον again follows the rule.

II. ος after liquids.

*a.* 1. Dissyllables in λος of the quantity  $\sim$  are paroxytone: λάλος, ὄλος, κόλος. If the first syllable be long (therefore the quantity  $\sim$ ) they are oxytone: ψωλός, οὐλός (οὐλαί<sup>1</sup>) from ὄλος, χωλός (κόλος) (comp. §. 21. *f.* Note). Also δειλός, χιλός, ψιλός, τραυλός. Only φαῦλος, δηλος, οὔλος (ἀΐδηλος) are barytone. Καλός ( $\bar{\alpha}$  and  $\bar{a}$ ) is oxytone.

2. Those with the termination αλος and ηλος are oxytone: ὁμαλός, ἀπαλός, χθαμαλός, σιωπηλός, ριγηλός. Only βέβηλος, κίβδηλος (the latter, however, according to Schol. Aristoph. Av. 158. is a compound), ἔκηλος, are barytone. Schol. Venet. II. 18. 580.

3. Diminutives in ῖλος and ῦλος are paroxytone: ποικίλος, ὀργίλος: see the substantives of this termination, p. 44. Μεγάλος also follows them in the accentuation of such of its forms as are in use: μεγάλοι, μεγάλοι, μέγαλα.

4. Those in ολος are accented according to the general rule; only αἰόλος from αἰόλιος is paroxytone. Αἰολος a proper name.

5. Those in ωλος are oxytone: φειδωλός, ἁμαρτωλός. Σπάρτωλος and Σκῶλος, as proper names, are barytone (Conf. Schol. Thuc. II. 79.); likewise ἔωλος.

*b.* Those in μος are all barytone, and accented according to the rule: the later Attics accented ἔρημος and ἔτοιμος, the older together with Homer ἐρῆμος, ἐτοῖμος.

*Note.*—Ἐξελημός, ἰταμός are oxytone; νεοχμός a compound.

<sup>1</sup> Buttmann (Lexilogus, p. 194.) doubts the analogy of this accent; but ὄλος gives in Ionic οὐλός, as κόλος χωλός, δέρη δειρή, ῥόα ῥοιά, χροά χροιά, ζήη ζωή.

c. 1. Those in *νος*, wherein a consonant precedes *ν*, are oxytone: *τερπνός, στρυφνός, ισχνός, άγνός, στυγνός, ψεδνός, κεδνός, έρεβεννός, έραννός, έρεμνός, γυμνός, έρυμνός, πυκνός, κραιπνός*. The contracts from forms in *ανος* retain the accent: *μακεδνός* from *μακεδανός*; *γόεδνος* (*Æsch. Pers.* 1040.) from *γοεδανός* alone is not oxytone.

*Note*—*Σκύμνος* is only a substantive, as *ῥυμνος*. *Conf. Schol. Venet. II. XVIII. 319. Eust. Odys. p. 1653. 29. Phavor. p. 1663. 24.*

2. In like manner, those, in which a diphthong or *υ* or *η* precedes *ν*, are oxytone: *ποθεινός, κελαινός, δελφεινός, καινός, κοινός, σκοτεινός, πτηνός, ξυνός, φηνός, άκμηνός* (*Od.* 25. 191.). *Κενός* and *στενός* were in Ionic *κεινός* and *στεινός*; only *ξένος*, although in Ionic *ξείνος*, is paroxytone. *Χαῦνος* is pro-perispome.

3. Those in *ανος* and *ωνος* are oxytone: *τρᾶνός, δᾶνός, οὔτι-δᾶνός, ρίγεδανός, πιθανός, ικανός, στεγανός, αϊανός, μακεδανός*.

4. Those in *ινος* and *υνος* are barytone, and accented conformably to rule: *λίθινος, πτέρινος, πέυκινος, θάρσυνος, δολόσυνος*. Only the derivatives from an adverb or from an idea of time are oxytone: *πυκινός (πύκα), ᾄδινός (ᾄδην), ραδινός, χειμερινός (χείμα), θειρινός (θέρως), μεσημβρινός*. In like manner, those in *ινος*, as *λαρινός, μεσημβρινός*. *Conf. Arcad. p. 65.*

*Note*.—On *άγχιστίνος*; see §. 32.

5. *Μόνος* is accented regularly.

d. 1. Polysyllables in *αρος* are oxytone: *χλιαρός, χαλαρός, λιπαρός, λαγαρός, ψαφαρός*. *Φλύαρος* is accented according to rule, *ἀνιᾶρός*, on the contrary, is oxytone; the former probably being a compound, the latter simple.

2. Those in *ερος* are accented regularly; *καρτερός* and *ἀριστερός* are oxytone, together with all which have the measure *υυυ*: *γοερός, ιερός, νοερός, ψογερός, μογερός, δροσερός, κρατερός*.

3. Those in *ηρος* and *ορος* are oxytone: *ἀταρτηρός, τυχηρός, ὀλιστηρός, τορός, μοχθηρός, πονηρός*. The two last are pro-paroxytone with the Attics.

4. Those in *υρος* and *αυρος* are oxytone: *λιγυρός, καπυρός,*

ἀλμυρός, ὀχυρός, ἐχυρός, ἀμανρός, ἀφανρός, οἰζυρός. Only παῦρος and γαῦρος are barytone.

5. Those in ωρος are oxytone: χλωρός, μωρός, ζωρός, βλωρός. The older Attics accented μῶρος.

6. Those in ρος, wherein a consonant precedes ρ, are oxytone: νωθρός, σαθρός, ψυχρός, κυθρός, ἐχθρός, αἰσθρός, πυρρός, στερρός, ἐρυθρός, μικρός, πενιχρός, ἀβληχρός. Only γλίσχρος, λάβρος, and ἄκρος are barytone. Hence the accentuation of the compound φαλακρός is so much the more remarkable.

e. 1. Those in σος of the measure  $\sim \sim$  are barytone: μέσος, ἴσος, ὅσος, τόσος.

2. Those in σος, ζος, ξος, ψος, are oxytone: ῥυσσός, περισσός, δισσός, φισσός, νεοσσός. (Hereto, however, those under 1. when they double the σ in poetry, do not belong: μέσσοις, ὀσσοις, τόσσοις.). Besides πεζός, πρωϊζός, χθιζός, λοξός, φωξός, κομφός, γαμφός.

### III. ος after mutes.

All adjectives in ος, when a mute precedes ος, are oxytone:

1. στραβός, ραιβός, κωβός, ὑβός, ἐρεμβός, γοργός, ἀργός, πηγός ("Αργος, as the proper name of a dog), νωδός, κονδός, μυνδός. Ὀλίγος, from ὀλίγιος, is alone paroxytone. 2. λευκός, γλαυκός (Γλαῦκος, a proper name), κακός (Κάκος, a proper name), μαλακός, Ξηλυκός, Διβυκός, λοιπός, γρυπός, χαλεπός, παντοδαπός, χαροπός, λιτός; all verbal adjectives in τος, ordinals in στος: (but not those in τος; for they rank with superlatives: πρῶτος, πέμπτος, τρίτος; which also is the case with the properly superlative forms, πύματος, μέσατος, νέατος, &c.). 3. σοφός (Σόφος, a proper name), κρυφός, κωφός. Only κοῦφος (probably a compound) is barytone: δολιχός (the substantives from it are barytone. Conf. Eustath. p. 1678. 40.), ξανθός, τυτθός, ἀγαθός, αἰθός.

Note 1.—Trisyllabic names in ακος, the first syllable of which terminates in a liquid, are proparoxytone: Λάμψακος, Ῥύνδακος, Ὑρτακος, &c.

Note 2.—Pronouns in ικος are paroxytone: probably they are formed by syncope from forms in ίκιος; ἡλίκος, πηλίκος, ὀπηλίκος.



*Note 3.*—Among verbal adjectives in *τος* there is no proparoxytone. In substantives, however, we have ἄροτος, βίοτος, ἄμητος, τρύγητος.

*Note 4.*—The Doric diminutive forms in *ιχος* are according to the Schol. of Theocrit. IV. 20. 25. paroxytone: πυρρίχος, ὀσσίχος, &c. This has some analogy to ἡλίκος, τηλίκος with the Attics.

On the accentuation of the Attic forms, see §. 27. II. ζεώς, Attic from σάος, is oxytone, because the *a* changed into *ε* must not be accented. See ad Theodos. p. 228.

### §. 31.

#### THIRD DECLENSION.

It must be remarked 1. that the feminine in *a* of masculines of the third declension is always short for the accent; 2. that the accent stands upon the same syllable in the masculine, feminine, and neuter: ἡδύς, ἡδεῖα, ἡδύ; χαρίεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεν; ἐκών, ἐκούσα, ἐκόν.

##### I. *Adjectives having a Vowel for the Characteristic.*

They are all oxytone, 1. in the termination *ης*: ἀληθής (if this does not belong to compounds); σαφής, ὑγής, πρηνής; only πλήρης is barytone; 2. in *υς*: γλυκύς, βαρύς, ἡδύς. Only ἡμους, θήλυς, τέρυς, ἄκυς, and πρέσβυς, are barytone. So may we infer of ἔλαχυς and λίγυς, from the accentuation of the feminines ἐλάχεια and λίγεια; although in the masculine the latter now always appears as oxytone (see Eustath. p. 96. 4. Elmsl. on Soph. O. C. 671. is in error). There were therefore λίγυς, λίγεια (Eustath. p. 1586. 13.), and λιγύς, λιγεῖα. See Etym. M. p. 565. Λίγυς, as a proper name, is barytone. Herodot. VII. 72. Eustath. p. 96.

##### II. *Adjectives having a Consonant for the Characteristic.*

They are all barytone: πένης πένητος, τάλας τάλανος, μέλας μέλανος, χαρίεις χαρίεντος, τιμῆς τιμῆς τιμῆντος. Only those in *ας*, *αδος* (which probably belong rather to substantives) are oxytone: besides ἀργής ἀργήτος (ἀργέτος) and ἐκών ἐκόντος.

*Note.*—The accent remains on the same place in the masculine, feminine, and neuter: ἐπιστήμων ἐπιστήμον, χαρίεις χαρίεν. Only the neuter of χαρίεις χαρίεν was made proparoxytone by the Attics. See Herodian in Etym. M. v. Χάριεν. Aristoph. Plut. 145. Ran. 1490. Plutarch. Alex. 77.

### Compound Adjectives.

#### §. 32.

##### FIRST DECLENSION.

1. Those in *ās* (see §. 29. 1. §. 20. I.) remain *perispome*: κατωφαγās (Aristoph. Av. 288. 589.). Yet at v. 288. the Scholiast says: the adjective is accented κατωφάγας, the proper name κατωφαγās.

2. The rest that have a *long penultimate syllable* conform in their accentuation entirely to the rules laid down §. 20. for substantives.

3. Those with a *short penultimate* are all *paroxytone*: ἀρχέλας, ὑψιβρεμέτης, εὐρύοπης, ὑψιπέτης. (See Aristarch. in Schol. Venet. II. XII. 201.; to be distinguished from ὑψιπετής of the third declension).

*Note.*—The old poetic forms of these adjectives in *a* are *proparoxytone*, according to the law of feminines of adjectives in *ος*, §. 30. *Note*: εὐρύοπα, μηρία. From these must be distinguished such as can be used as substantives, and always remain accented on the *penultimate syllable*, according to the law of substantives of the first declension: ἱππηλάτα, ἡχέτα, νεφεληγερέτα, ἀκακῆτα. The last was accented by Aristarchus alone ἀκάκητα. (See Schol. Venet. II. XVI. 185.). Κυανοχαῖτα is always *properispome*.

#### §. 33.

##### SECOND DECLENSION.

I. *Parathetic compounds*, (i. e. the combination of two words by ὑφέν without a connective vowel, in which each word syntactically considered gives an independent sense) are in the older times so accented that the second word retains its original ac-

cent, which it had before composition; so particularly in Homer: δορικλυτός (δορί and κλυτός), ὀνομακλυτός (ὄνομα κλυτός), τηλεκλυτός, δουρικτητός, νηυσικλειτός, νηυσικλυτός. Yet in Homer we find even some of these accented according to the general law of compounds: περίκλυτος, ἀγάκλυτος, (more usually περικλυτός, ἀγακλυτός, see however Phavor. p. 1070. 26.), περιβόητος, πολύκμητος, ναυσίκλυτος (Homer never uses ναυσί as in compounds), ναυσίκλειτος. Later writers accent all these forms (the Homeric excepted) according to the principal laws of *synthetic* compounds. Conf. Eustath. Od. p. 1566. 64. Schol. Venet. Il. X. 109. Bæckh. Pind. p. 527.

II. *Synthetic compounds* (i. e. those formed with connective vowels, with inseparable particles, or in such a manner that one or both of the words have lost something of their original form) draw the accent as near as possible to the word which enlarges or changes the idea of the simple word: γνωτός ἄγνωτος.

1. Those, however, which have a *long* penultimate are excepted, if the second part of the adjective be derived from a verb. They are all oxytone, and often used also as substantives, while those whose second half is derived from a substantive conform to the law; hence λιβουργός, στρατηγός, ὑφορβός, τηλουργός, αὐτουργός, ὀβριμοεργός, παιδαγωγός, γηροβοσκός, εἰρηνοποιός, φιλαοιδός, ἄρματοπηγός, ἀθηρηλοιγός, αἵματωπός; but ἀγλαόδωρος, &c. Some of those which are used in the passive sense follow the general law. So ἀνάγωγος uneducated, (on the contrary ἀναγωγός bringing up), πάρεργος, ἡμίεργος in the passive sense, but σιταγωγός, food-bringing, in the active. Compounds with ΕΡΓΩ are oxytone when they denote an active, mechanical operation: γεωργός, ξιφουργός, δρεπανουργός, φυτουργός, ἀνξेमουργός; perispome when they denote a mental, moral action: κακοῦργος, πανοῦργος, παντοῦργος (Soph. Aj. 445.), φλαυροῦργος.

*Note.*—Φαλακρός, νεογνός, μελιχρός form exceptions: φαλακρός is the more remarkable, as the simple adjective ἄκρος is oxytone.

2. The remaining adjectives, the second dissyllabic half of which is formed from a transitive verb, with a *short* penultimate syllable, distinguish the active and passive signification. In

the first case the word is paroxytone, in the second proparoxytone. Medea's sons therefore are *μητρόκτονοι*, murdered by their mother; on the contrary, Orestes is *μητροκτόνος*, murderer of his mother. To these belong also such as are more usual as substantives: *βουκόλος*, *αἰπόλος*, *ὄδοιπóρος*, *τοιχωρύχος*, *λαοσός*, *δορυσσός*, *δορυξός*, *νηοσσός*. The accentuation of *βοηθός* conforms to the analogy of *τοιχωρύχος*, although not a compound. Also *φιλόλογος* as paroxytone is remarkable. *Φιλόλογος* signifies a prattler (see §. 34. 1. a.).

a. It must be observed that this change of the accent does not take place when a preposition or *εὐ* forms the composition. Thus *ἐπίσκοπος*, *ἐπίστροφος*, *εὐσκοπος*, *ἀμφίπολος* and *πρόπολος*; on the contrary *οἰωνόσκοπος* and *σαλαμηπόλος*. Eustath. II. p. 578.

b. Originally the Greek language may not have recognised this distinction between the active and passive signification. Probably it was first introduced by grammarians; for in Homer the following accentuations still occur in the active sense: *αἰγίοχος*, *Γαίηχος*, *ἡνίοχος*, *ναύμαχος*, *ἱππόδαμος*, *ἱππόβοτος*, *ἐγχέσπαλος*, *μεγαλόβρομος*, which according to the law ought necessarily to be paroxytone; Phavor. according to the old grammarians makes *λυμενίοχος* paroxytone in the active sense, p. 1181. 15.

3. Compound verbal adjectives in *τος* are oxytone when they are really of three terminations, proparoxytone when only of two. In the first case, therefore, they are not considered properly as compounds, but only as derived from verbs already compounded. But to the second case all those naturally belong, which, derived from verbs mute or pure, are furnished with a privative; hence *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *εὐτυχτος*; *κατασκευαστός*, *ἡ*, *όν*; *ἀκατασκέυαστος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*.

4. No compound adjective in *οος*, except those in *σοος*, *ξοος* (nr. 2.), is paroxytone; all are proparoxytone: *εὐπλοος*. They have, moreover, in contraction the peculiarity of always leaving the accent upon that syllable which was accented in the nominative before the contraction: *κακόνοος* *κακόνους*, *κακονόου* *κακόνου*, *κακονόῳ* *κακόνῳ*, *εὐνοοι* *εὔνοι*, *εὐνόων* *εὔνων*, *εὐνόῳ* *εὔνῳ*, *δίκροος* *δίκρους*, *δίκροου* *δίκρου*, *ἀγχίνοοι* *ἀγχίνοι*. (Plat. de rep.



p. 503.). Those adjectives compounded with *νόος*, which have passed into proper names, have the peculiarity of dropping the first *ο* of *νόος* even in the nominative, but of supplying it by lengthening the syllable which immediately precedes *νόος*: Ἀλκίνοος Ἀλκῖνος, Φιλίνοος Φιλῖνος, Ἀρχίνοος Ἀρχῖνος, Εὐθύνοος Εὐθύνος. See Buttmann, *Ausf. Gr. Gr.* I. p. 166. The Homeric adjectives *προμνηστῖνος* and *ἀγχιστίνο* seem to admit of a similar explanation. This is, therefore, not to be considered merely as a syncope of *ο*, but as a contraction. (Conf. ad Theodos. p. 215.).

*Note.*—Syncopised substantives derived from such adjectives draw the accent as far back as possible: Χείμαρροι. Exceptions are *νεογνός* (*νεόγονος*), *μελιχρός* (*μελίχροος*).

5. Compound adjectives in *ικος*, in which the *κ* does not belong to the root, remain oxytone: only *ὑπερσυντέλικος* (plusquamperfectum) is proparoxytone.

6. The simple paroxytones in *ολος*, *ιλος*, *ιος*, become proparoxytone in composition: *κορυθαίολος*, *περιποίκιλος*, *παραπλήσιος*, *παρὰνύμφιος*. Only *ἐναντίος* and all compounds with *ἀντίον* remain paroxytone.

7. Words, which as simple were properispome, become proparoxytone in composition: Ἀθηναῖος, φιλαθηναῖος, ὄμφαιος, πανόμφαιος, ἀρχαῖος, φιλάρχαῖος, κνεφαῖος, ἀκροκνέφαιος. Conf. Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 142.

#### §. 34.

#### THIRD DECLENSION.

##### I. Having a Vowel for the Characteristic.

1. Those in *ης* that derive their second half from a verb, if the first syllable be *long*, conform to the general law, according to which the accent is placed as near as possible to the syllable that heightens the idea of the word. The adjectives, therefore, with a long final syllable, can only be paroxytone, because the length of this syllable does not allow the accent to be brought nearer to the added word. *Αὐτάρκης* (neuter *αὐταρκες*, because now the shortened final syllable permits the accent to be placed upon the modifying word), *ποδάρκης* (*πόδαρκες*), *αὐθάδης*.



Hereto belong all adjectives in *ωδης*, in so far as they are derived from the verb *ΕΙΔΩ*.

*a.* Compounds with prepositions, with *ἐν*, with *α* privative and intensive, with the privative *νη* or *δυσ*, or with *ἀρι*, *ἔρι*, *ἡμι*, *ἄγαν*, *πολύ*, *πάν*, *ἄρτι*, *αἰεί* and *ζα*, are excepted, most of these compounds forming exceptions also in verbs by reason of the syllabic augment. They conform to the accentuation of the simples, and like them are oxytone, because of these syllables some are not accented independently by the Greeks, and others never occur independently but always with an accompanying word which they define and modify, (comp. §. 34.); hence *ἀμεμφής*, *ἀληθής* (*α* privat. and *λήθω*), *νημερτής*, *δυσηχής*, *δυσθαλπής*, *εὐαής*, *ὑπεραής*, *ζαχρηής*, *πανδερκής*, *παναληθής*.

*b.* All those which form an *Ionicus a minore* (  $\cup \cup \cup \cup$  ) are oxytone: *λυροξελγής*, *βαρυκαμπής*, *πυριλαμπής*, *νεοξηλής*, *ἀλινχηχής*, *βιοφειδής*, *μολιβαχτής*, *πολυπενθής*, *μελιγδής*, *ἐρικυδής*, *ἐπεραλκής*.

*c.* Most of those which derive their second half from a substantive are oxytone. See Schol. Venet. II. XVI. 57. Hereto belong all in *ειδης* (*εἶδος*) and *ουργης* (*ἔργον*). So *δημοκηδής* (*κῆδος*), *ἀμαξοπληθής* (*πληθος*), *ισοπληθής*, *μυσαχτής* (*ἄχος*), *θυμαλγής* (*ἄλγος*), *χρυσοφεγγής* (*φέγγος*).

*d.* Adjectives in *ηχης*, *ηρης*, *ηθης*, *ηκης*, *ωης*, *ωρης*, *ωλης*, *μηκης*, *κητης*, *ωκης*, *αντης*, with whatever word they be compounded, are always paroxytone. Those in *ηρης*, *ωης*, *ωλης*, *ωρης*, *ωδης*, have the peculiarity of keeping the accent in the neuter upon that syllable, which was accented in the nominative of the masculine: *ἀμφῆρες*, *θυμῆρες*, *εὐῶδες*, *ἀμφῶες*, *θυμῶες*. The reason lies in the contraction by which these syllables were formed. *Σύνηδες*, *εὐηδες*, &c. draw the accent back, because there is no contraction in *η*.

*Note 1.*—The genitives plural of adjectives in *ηθης* (from *ἔθος*, *ῆθος*), of *αὐτάρκης* and the now substantively used *τρίηρης* drop the characteristic *ε*, and therefore, as there is no contraction of *έων* into *ῶν*, remain paroxytone: *συνήθης* *συνήθων* (properly *συνηθέων* *συνηθῶν*), *αὐτάρκης* *αὐτάρκων*, *τρίηρης* *τρίηρων*.

*Note 2.*—Some grammarians consider that all adjectives in

αρκης should be oxytone: ἀνταρκής, ξεναρκής, ποδαρκής. But this is inconsistent with the accentuation of the genitive plural of these compounds. See Note 1.

e. The adjectives εὐτείχης (Il. XVI. 57.), θυμῶρης (conf. Schol. Venet. Il. III. 316. IX. 336. Etym. M. s. v.) and δειραγχής form exceptions to these laws. Æschylus, Sept. 157. has ἀμφιτειχής; Euripides, Andr. 1011. εὐτειχής.

2. Those in ης which shorten the penultimate are all oxytone: ὑπιπετής, νεαγενής. Ἀκραϊφνής is formed from ἀκραϊοφανής.

Note 1.—Compounds with μέγεθος and στέλεχος, as εὐμεγέθης, ὑπερμεγέθης, εὐστελέχης, are always paroxytone. Also proper names, as Διογένης, Δημοσθένης, and the compounds with ἕτος, when they stand neutrally as substantives, δίετες, τρίετες. As adjectives they are better oxytone. Conf. Lobeck. ad Phrynich. p. 407. Schol. Venet. ad Il. XXIII. 266. Bæot. 272. Bekk. Anecd. p. 1375. Those in έτης appear originally to be adjectives of the first declension, those in ετής of the third. At least only adjectives of the first declension can form feminines in έτις. The case is the same therefore with adjectives compounded from ἕτος, as with ὑπιπέτης (of the first decl.) and ὑπιπετής (of the third decl.).

Note 2.—The Epic syncopised forms in εις retain the accent on the syllable accented in the nominative: δυσκλής δυσκλέα, for δυσκλέα δυσκλεᾶ.

Note 3.—The rule on adjectives in ης (gen. έος) may be thus simplified: all adjectives in ης (gen. έος) are oxytone; except of the simples only πλήρης, of compounds those in αρκης, ηθης, ηκης, ηρης (ᾶρης), ηχης, κητης, ωης, ωλης, ωδης, ωρης, and the compounds with μέγεθος and στέλεχος.

3. Compounds in υς draw the accent as near as possible to the amplifying or modifying part: ὥκυσ πόδωκυσ.

## II. Having a Consonant for the Characteristic.

1. If the latter half of these words be *dissyllabic*, they are all, except λιπερνής (ῆτος), barytone; it therefore depends solely upon the quantity of the last syllable whether they must be proparoxytone or paroxytone: πάμμεγᾶς, δυστάλᾶς, παμμέλᾶς:



εὐκνήμις, πολυκλήϊς(ι), πολυψήφης, εὐπολῖς, ἔπηλϋς (Eustath. II. p. 833. 38.), ἐριαύχην, ὑψαύχην, ὁμηλῖξ, νεκροβάσταξ (Etym. M. p. 270. 30.).

*Note 1.*—Those, however, are to be excepted which are merely feminines, as εὐπλοκαμῖς, εὐπλοκαμῖδος, καταγίς, &c. They conform to the accentuation of substantives in ις (§. 26. III. Δ. 3.). Conf. Schol. Venet. II. II. 175.

*Note 2.*—The neuters of adjectives in ημων draw the accent to the composition: ἀσχήμων, ἄσχημον, εὐσχήμων, εὐσχημον. Yet we have ἀνεπιστῆμον (Plato Legg. VII. p. 795. c.).

*Note 3.*—On the accentuation of πολυκλήϊς and πολυκλήϊς see Spohn de extr. parte Odyss. p. 195.

2. If the latter half be *monosyllabic*, and by nature long, the words are barytone, when this half is derived from a noun: μακρόχειρ, ἄζυξ, μελανόχρως, οὐλόξριξ, πρόφρων, σώφρων, περίφρων (in the neuter the accent remains περίφρον); but they are oxytone, when it is derived from a verb: ἡμιζνής, ἀκμής, ἐπιβλής, δασπλής, ἀδμής, ἀπορρώξ, οἰστροπλήξ, βουπλήξ, σιδηροκμής, κυανοτρώξ, ἐλικώψ, οἰνώψ (Conf. Schæf. ad Soph. O. C. 674.), διασφάζ, ὑποσφάζ, χαλκοκράς, μελικράς, ἀπτώς, ἀτρώς, πολυπτώξ, ὑποδμώς, βλεφαροπάξ (Conf. Draco, p. 19.). Those, however, which in their latter monosyllabic half have the unchanged root of a verb whose perf. pass. ends in μμαι, are barytone: βοῦκλειψ (κέκλεμμαι), οἰκότριψ (τέτριμμαι), χέρνειψ (νένιμμαι), χοιρόξλιψ (τέξλιμμαι), αἰγίλιψ (λέλιμμαι), κατῶβλιψ (βέβλεμμαι), μέροψ. These are followed by proper names, as Κύκλωψ. Eustath. p. 1401. 11. On the contrary, παραβλώψ, ὑποβλώψ are correct, because here the root is changed. Ἐπιτέξ is barytone.

*Note.*—Lobeck Phryn. p. 611. favours the opinion of Aristarchus in considering that all forms of this description should be paroxytone. See, however, what Eustath. p. 1359. 8. observes in opposition to Aristarchus. Hermann. observ. ad bucol. Soph. Schæf. p. XIV.

## INDEPENDENT ADVERBS.

## §. 35.

*In ΩΣ.—a. From adjectives in ος.* Adverbs in ως join this their final syllable immediately to the root of the noun from which they are formed, those from paroxytone and proparoxytone adjectives being made paroxytone: ἄλλος ἄλλως, ὄρθιος ὀρθίως; and those from oxytone adjectives perispome: καλός καλῶς.

*Note 1.*—Proparoxytone adjectives in οος have the peculiarity of rejecting an ο in the formation of their adverbs: εὖνοος ἐννόως εὐνως, κουφόνης, ἀντίξως; by retaining ο they would necessarily be ἐννώς, κουφονῶς, ἀντιξῶς. But in this respect they conform entirely to the accentuation of adjectives. See §. 33. II. 4. On the contrary, paroxytone adjectives in οος do not reject ο; hence ἀπλόος, ἀπλόως, ἀπλῶς.

*Note 2.*—According to this rule ῶς and τῶς ought properly to be written ῷς and τῳς, as derived from oxytone forms (ὤς and τός, gen. τοῦ). This would correspond with the interrogative πῶς; but they constitute an exception. Conf. Apollon. Bekk. Anecd. p. 523. 584. 940. Herodian. Dindorf.

*Note 3.*—The Dorians perispomed adverbs from barytone pronoun adjectives in ος: ἄλλως (comp. ἄλλά), τηνῶς, οὔτῶς, παντῶς. Probably also ἡσυχῶς belongs to these, unless it were better to derive it from a lost ἡσυχής. Apollon. de adv. p. 581. 586. Phavor. p. 611. On the other hand, they or rather the Æolians barytoned adverbs from oxytone adjectives: σόφως, κάλως. See Phavor. in the above passage.

*Note 4.*—All adverbs which have lost the ς in ως are barytone: οὔτω, ἄφνω, ἔξω, ἔσω, πρόσσω, ἄνω, κάτω. On ἐπισχερώ s. §. 36.

*b. From adjectives of the third declension.* In these adjectives also the termination ως is joined immediately to the characteristic: γλυκύς (γλυκεός; ε characteristic) γλυκέως, πλείον (πλείονος; ν characteristic) πλειόνως, ἀρκούντως, αὐτοχρώντως. In like manner adverbs in ως from adjectives in ης, which always appear as contracted: ἀληθής (ἀληθέος) ἀληθέως ἀληθῶς, αὐθαδής αὐθαδέως αὐθαδῶς, νοσωδῶς, &c. Only those which are



accustomed to reject their characteristic  $\epsilon$  in the genitive plural (-ηρης, -ηνης, αὐτάρκης. S. §. 34. d. Note) drop this  $\epsilon$  in the adverbs also, and are therefore naturally paroxytone: αὐτάρκως (properly αὐταρκέως αὐταρκῶς) συνήθως, ἀμφήρως.

*Note.*—Consequently ἀτέχνως is the correct accentuation from ἄτεχνος and ἀτεχνῶς from ἀτεχνής. Ἐπιζαφελῶς (Il. IX. 512.) is either to be considered as a Doric accentuation or to be derived from ἐπιζαφελής.

Besides these proper and independent adverbs in  $\omega\varsigma$  there are also others, which, for the sake of easier reference, we shall adduce according to their termination; first those ending in vowels, and next those ending in consonants.

### I. Those ending in vowels.

A.—1. Dissyllables in  $\tilde{a}$  are barytone: τάχα, λίγα, ὦκα (by syncope for ταχέα, λιγέα, ὠκέα, S. Eustath. p. 86), αἶψα, σφόδρα, μάλα (πώμαλα, Apollon. de adv. p. 604.), ρέα, σάφα, κάρτα, μέσφα, κρύφα, σίγα, ρίμφα, ἄντα (ἑσάντα), μίγδα, πύκα, ἔνθα, ἄρα, ᾄρα.

*Note.*—Ἀλλά and θαμά are always oxytone, and κρυφᾶ also was accented by the Attics on the long final syllable, in contradistinction from κρύφᾳ. See Villosion. Anecd. II. p. 82. On those in  $\tilde{a}$  see below.

2. Polysyllables in  $\epsilon\alpha$  are barytone: διχάδεια, τυπάδεια, τροπάδεια, κρυφάδεια. Conf. Bekk. Anecd. p. 1364.

3. Those in  $\delta\alpha$  and  $\tilde{a}$  are oxytone: καναχηδά, ἀναφανδά, δηθά, τριχθά, τετραχθά. The Æolic alone are barytone: πρόσθα, ὀπισθα, Phavor. p. 1161. 46. (Apoll. de adv. p. 604.).

*Note.*—Ἀπριγδα, μίγδα, ἔνθα, μίνυνθα are barytone; all in  $\kappa\alpha$  and  $\iota\delta\alpha$  are paroxytone: ὀστρακίνδα, ἐφετίνδα, ληκίνδα, κυβησίινδα, μυτίνδα, διελκυστίνδα, βασιλίνδα, χυτρίινδα, φαινίνδα, αὐτίκα, ἡνίκα. Ἐνεκα is proparoxytone.

E.—Only τῆλε and ὀψέ have this termination; those in  $\delta\epsilon$ ,  $\zeta\epsilon$ , and  $\tilde{\epsilon}$  being treated of in the following article. With the exception, however, of ὀψέ, the only oxytone of this termination, they are exclusively barytone.

H.—Mostly datives. See the following §. (3.)

I.—1. Those in  $\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\iota$ , and  $\tau\iota$  are oxytone: πανοικί, αὐτοεθνεί,



πασσυδεί, δέι, πρωί, αὐτοχειρί, παγγυναικί, ἄωρί, νεωστί, ἀμεταστρεπί, ἀνοιμωκτί. Πάλαι is barytone; χαμαί, on the contrary, oxytone.

*Note 1.*—Ἄρτι, ἀπάρτι, ἔτι, ἄχρι, μέχρι, πέρουσι, ἔκητι (ἀέκητι), together with all in φι, χι, τι, are barytone: νόσφι, ἴφι, ναίχι, ἦχι, ἄγχι, κείτι, αὖτι. Ἐκεῖ is perispome, οὐχί oxytone.

*Note 2.*—The Scholiast on Aristoph. Plut. 388. has ἀπαρτί.

2. Those in ακι are paroxytone: δηθάκι, πολλάκι. See those in A. Note.

O.—Δεῦρο is barytone.

Υ.—Those in υ are oxytone, if they be neuters of oxytone adjectives in υς: εὐθύ, εὐρύ, μεσσηγύ, μεταξύ, &c. Πάνυ, on the contrary, together with πάγχυ, πρόχυ, ἄνευ, ὑπέρφευ, as not derived from oxytone adjectives, are barytone.

*Note.*—The adv. ἀντικρύ (καταντικρύ) is oxytone, while ἀντικρὺς is proparoxytone. Conf. Apollon. de adv. p. 614. Bekk. Lobeck. Phryn. p. 444. Bekk. Anecd. p. 1328. Probably ἀντικρὺς is Æolic, ἀντικρύ more recent. The relation, therefore, in this accentuation, is the reverse of χωρίς χωρί.

Ω.—Those in ω are all paroxytone, except πρῶ from πρῶτί.

## II. Those ending in Consonants.

N.—1. Adverbs in αν and ην, ιν and υν, if not originally accusatives of feminine oxytones, are barytone: λίαν, ἄγαν, πέραν, ἄδην, ἄρδην, λάγδην, πλέγδην, ἀριστίνδην, συστάδην, περιβάδην, πρῶην, μάτην, πάλιν, βίσχυν (Bekk. Anecd. p. 1354.), ἄτην, ἐμπλην, ἐκόντην, παμπήδην. Νῦν is perispomed as orthotone when it precedes; but is enclitic when it follows. In prose writers it is always orthotone.

2. Those in δον and ρον are oxytone: ἀγεληδόν, λυκηδόν, σχεδόν, αὖθημερόν (conf. Jungerm. ad Poll. I. 64.). Ἐνδον, as an exception, is barytone, together with σήμερον and ἔμπεδον. So also the compounds in δον, as ἡμερόλεγδον, Æsch. Pers. 63.

P.—The few in αρ are partly oxytone, as αὐτάρ, ἀτάρ; partly barytone, as ἄφαρ, ὕπαρ, αὐτῆμαρ, πανῆμαρ, ἐννῆμαρ, εἴταρ, κταρ.

Σ.—1. Those in ας are mostly oxytone: ἐντυπάς, ἀγκάς, ἐκάς,

ἀνεκάς, ἀνδρακάς; only ἔμπας, πέλας, ἄλιας, ἄτρεμας are barytone; also ἄνεκας, ἔντυπας, ἔκας were barytoned by the Attics. Bekk. Anecd. p. 570. 26.

*Note.*—Instead of ἔμπας, Etym. M. p. 63. 21. accentuates ἐμπάς. Conf. Apollon. apud Bekk. Anecd. p. 564.

2. In ες.—Χῆς and ἐχῆς are oxytone. On ἐπίτηδες see the following §. (4. b. Note).

3. Dissyllables in ις are barytone, monosyllables oxytone: μόγις, μόλις, ἄλις, ἄχρις, μέχρις, αὔθις, δίς, τρίς. Only χωρίς (although χωρί) and ἀμφίς are oxytone. Those in δις are oxytone: ὁμαδίς, ἀμοιβαδίς, ἀμβολαδίς, αἰφνηδίς, λαῖρηδίς, κλωπηδίς, ἀντηδίς, στοιχηδίς, ἀμφιουδίς, ἐπιουδίς, ἀκροπουνδίς. (Conf. Bekk. Anecd. p. 1310.). The following are paroxytone: χαμάδις, ὀκλάδις, φυγάδις, ἐχάδις, πατάδις, μιγάδις, κρυφάδις, ἀμάδις. Only οἰκαδς, ἄμυδις, and ἄλλυδις are proparoxytone. (Conf. Bekk. Anecd. p. 1310. 1317.)

*Note.*—Ἄμυδις and ἄλλυδις are of Æolic accentuation.

Conf. Eustath. Il. p. 732. 30. Schol. Venet. Il. IX. 6. XX.

114. Those in ανδς are paroxytone: ἀγράνδς, χαμάνδς. Bekk. Anecd. p. 1310.

Those in ρις, νις, τρις, φρις, χρις are oxytone: ἀμφικελεμνίς, παμπηδονίς, ἐγκοιτίς, λικριφίς, αὐτονυχίς. Bekk. Anecd. p. 1319. Πέρυτις, Doric for πέρυσι, is proparoxytone, and αὔτις properispome.

Those in ακις are paroxytone: πολλάκις, δεκάκις.

4. Those in ος are oxytone: ἐντός, ἐκτός, εἰλός (properly participle). Πάρος, ἥμος, τῆμος, and ἔναγχος are barytone. (Conf. Apollon. de adv. p. 595.)

5. Those in υς are oxytone, except the perispome ἀλλῦς and the barytone ἀντικρυς. See Bekk. Anecd. p. 1316.

Ξ.—Those in ξ are oxytone: ἀναμίξ, ἀμπετίξ, ἀμύξ, εὐράξ, μοννάξ, ἀπρίξ, ὀδάξ, ὀκλάξ, διαμπάξ, ἐναλλάξ, ἐπιτάξ, κονρίξ, ἀμφορίζ, παρέξ (better πάρεξ, S. Eustath. Il. p. 732. 39. Schol. Venet. Il. I. 148. Herodian. Dindorf. p. 25.), ἐγγυαλίξ; only ὕπαξ, περίξ, ὕρραξ (Bekk. Anecd. p. 1428.) are barytone.



## §. 36.

*Adverbs, which originally were Casal Forms.*

1. *Nominative adverbs.*—Under these can properly be reckoned only *όσημέραι*, which retains the old accent of its plural *ήμέραι*, and *εύθύς* with the Homeric *ιθύς*.

2. *Genitive and dative adverbs in ζι, φι, σε.*—These adverbs are the oldest forms of a case, which in the infancy of the language represented the idea both of the genitive and dative. They are accented according to the following laws: 1. when the syllable preceding the termination (*ζι, φι, σε*) is short by nature they are all paroxytone: *πτυόφι*, *έσχαρόφι*, *νηδυιόφιν* (Mosch. IV. 78. from *νήδυιον*; not *νηδυίοφιν*), *μηκόθεν* (from *μήκος*), *άγρόζι*, *ούρανόθεν*, *τριχόθεν*, *πατρόθεν*, *Κυπρόθεν*, *άγχύζι*, *έγγύθεν*, *χαμόθεν*, *Τιθραντόθεν*, *Φηγουντόθεν*; 2. when the syllable preceding the termination is long they are properispome, if the nominative of the original word itself was accented on a final syllable long by nature: the rest, whose original word was barytone in the nominative, are proparoxytone: *άγορήθεν* (*άγορή*), *άρχηθεν* (*άρχή*), *ήώζι* (*ήώς*), *Κριώθεν* (*Κριώ*, Steph. B. Conf. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 645.), *χαμάθεν* (*χαμαί*), *Πυθώθεν* (Steph. B.), *Άλωπεκῆθεν* (*Άλωπεκῆ*); but *έωθεν* (*έως*), *σιπύηθεν* (*σιπύη*), *Λυκίαθεν* (*Λυκία*), *έτέρωθεν* (*έτερος*), *Άσκηθεν* (*Άσκη*), *Άνακαίαθεν* (*Άνακαία*), *Άμαξαντίαθεν* (*Άμαξάντεια*, Steph. B.), *Μουνυχίαθεν* (*Μουνυχία*), *Αιγιλίαθε*. Only *οϊκοθεν*, *άλλοθεν*, *πάντοθεν*, *έκάστοθεν*, *έκτοθεν*, *ένδοθεν*, *άπόπροθεν*, together with their forms in *ζι* and *φι*, are proparoxytone. In like manner some, which have a form still extant with a long penultimate: *άποθεν* (*άπωθεν*), *πρόσσοθεν* (*πρόσσωθεν*), *όπιθεν* (*όπισθεν*), *έκαθεν* (*έκασθεν*), *άνέκαθεν*, *άγκαθεν*. In Æsch. Eum. 80. *άγκάθεν*, if it comes from *άγκάς*, appears to be the proper reading. (Blomf. Æsch. Ag. 3.).

*Note 1.*—Instead of *χαμάθεν* it is probably better to read *χαμόθεν* (Aristoph. Vesp. 249.). Conf. Apollon. de adv. p. 600. On those which have both *ηθεν* and *οθεν*, see Apollon. de adv. p. 602. Thus *Γαργηττήθεν* (*Γαργηττός*, Steph. Byz.), *Ίκαριόθεν* (*Ίκαρία*, Steph. Byz.), *Πλαταιόθεν* (*Πλάταια*, Steph.

B.), Πυλαιόθεν (Πύλαι, Steph. B.), Φεραιόθεν (Φεραί, Pseudo-Orph.). Κολωνήθεν is correctly formed with η, even if it were not derived from Κολωναί (Conf. Thuc. I. 131. Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 470.). For in Phavor. p. 1112. 20. we find also Κρίηθεν.

*Note 2.*—Instead of πάντοθεν some old grammarians accented παντόθεν. Conf. Apollon. de adv. p. 605.

3. *Genitive Adverbs.*—They are all accented according to the general laws; oxytone nominatives mostly give perispome genitives; hereto belong ποῦ, οὔ (ὅπου on the contrary is paroxytone), μηδαμοῦ, πολλαχοῦ, ἀπαρχῆς, ἐφεξῆς, ἐξῆς; but paroxytone nominatives give paroxytone genitives, as ἐξαίφνης (ἐξαπίνης; αἴφνη, ἀπίνη, old substantive forms), ἐξείης, προύργου (πρὸ ἔργου), καζόλου, ἀντιπέρας (Conf. Schol. Thuc. I. 100.).

*Note.*—According to this law, the adverbs ἐκποδῶν and ἔμποδῶν, ought properly to be written ἐκποδῶν ἔμποδῶν (elliptically for ἐκ ποδῶν κωλύμῃ, or the like); but their perfectly adverbial use has changed the accent.

4. *Dative Adverbs.*—These comprise, in the first place, all adverbs in οἱ, which are formed from those in φι and ῥι, by rejecting the aspirates φ and ϣ. They conform therefore to the accentuation of those adverbs, and contract the ο and ι of ὅϣι into οἷ, but of ὅϣι into οἱ. Hence they are always perispome, when the equivalent adverbs in ὅϣι ought to be paroxytone, according to 2.: πεδοῖ (πεδόϣι. See, however, Bekk. Anecd. p. 945. where πέδοι stands. Conf. Lobeck. Phryn. p. 648.; πεδοῖ and μυχοῖ would be contrary to analogy): Σφηττοῖ, Ἀξμονοῖ, Γαργηττοῖ, Πυθοῖ, Ἰσθμοῖ, Μεγαροῖ, ἐνταυθοῖ Φρεαττοῖ, Φρεάρροῖ, Συπαληττοῖ, Σουνιοῖ, Προβαλινθοῖ, Τιθραντοῖ, Θορικοῖ, Κορυδαλλοῖ, Ἀναφλυστοῖ, πανταχοῖ, ἐκασταχοῖ, ἄρμοῖ, ποῖ (but ὅποι), Αἰγυλιοῖ (Αἰγυλία), Ἰκαριοῖ, Στειριοῖ (Στείρια). Those only, whose forms in ὅϣι and ὅϣε are not paroxytone, remain barytone: οἴκοι (οἴκοϣι οἴκοθεν), ἔνδοι (ἐνδοθεν), ἔξοι (Apollon. de adv. p. 610.). Yet the Syracusans accented the two last ἐνδοῖ, ἐξοῖ. (Conf. Theodos. Gramm. p. 232.). Πέζοι, which Blomfield Æsch. Prom. 280. quotes from Thucydides II. 94., is there not an adverb, but an adjective πέζοι.

*Note.*—Apollon. de adv. p. 588. 27. 610. 31. adduces from



Alcæus μέσσοι, which, according to this rule, ought to be μεσσοῖ; but he himself correctly observes the reason of that accentuation in the Æolic dialect of the poet. The Schol. Aristoph. Av. 57. says, that Symmachus and Didymus accented ἔποποι instead of ἐποποῖ. Conf. Schol. Æsch. Pers. 550. Probably, however, this word does not fall under this class.

Moreover, all adverbs in *σι*, derived from datives plural, belong hereto, and are accented according to the general laws, i. e. they retain the accent on that syllable, which possessed it in the nominative; I. First declension; *Ξύρασι*, *ῥοῶσι* (S. Herm. epit. doctr. met. p. XX.), *Ὀλυμπιάσιν* (*Ὀλυμπία*, Aristoph. Lys. 1131.), *Θήβησι* (*Θήβη*), *Μουνυχίασι* (*Μουνυχία*), *Ἀμφιτρόπησιν*, *Δεκελείασι* (not *Δεκελείῃσι*), *Ἐκάλῃσι* (Steph. Byz.), *Θόρασι* (*Θόραι*), *Πλωθείασι*, *Ἐπιεικίδησι*, *Αἰξωνῇσι* (*Αἰξωνή*), *Σφενδαλῇσι* (*Σφενδαλή*), *Κεφαλῇσι*, *Ἀγρυλῇσι* (*Ἀγρυλή*), *Ἐρεχθιάσιν* (*Ἐρεχθίασιν*?), *Πρασιῇσι* or *Πρασιῶσι* (*Πρασιαί*), *Πλαταιῶσι* (*Πλαταιαί*), *Φλυῇσι* (*Φλυή*), *Θριῶσι* (*Θριαί*); II. Third declension: *Κριῶσι* (*Κριῶ*), *Ὀλυμπιάσι* (with short *a*, Aristoph. Vesp. 1382. Plato de Légg. p. 839. e.) from *Ὀλυμπιάς* *Ὀλυμπιάδος*, *παντάπασι* (*ἅπασι*), *Ἐλαιοῦσι* from *Ἐλαιοῦς*—*οὔντος*, *Ἐλευσινίσι*, *Μυρρίνουντίσι*, *Φηγουντίσι*.

*Note.*—The rule for these adverbs in *σι*, which are so often falsely accented, occurs in the Scholiast on Aristoph. Vesp. 1382. The Scholiast's opinion is clear from the words: *γίνεται γὰρ τὸ μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὀλυμπιά Ὀλυμπίασι, τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὀλυμπιάς Ὀλυμπιάσι. Comp. Phavorin. under Ὀλυμπίασι προπαροξυνόμενον λέγεται περὶ τόπου· ἐὰν περὶ πράγματος ἢ δηλοῦσα ἢ λέξις οἷον ὥσεῖ λέγοι τις δέκα Ὀλυμπιάσιν ἐφεξῆς ἐνίκησεν ὁ δεῖνα προπερισπᾶται· γίνεται γὰρ τὸ μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὀλυμπία Ὀλυμπίασι, τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὀλυμπιάς Ὀλυμπιάσι, ὅτι τὰ εἰς *σι* λήγοντα ἐπιρρήματα ζητεῖ τὸν πρῶτον τοῦ ὀνόματος τόνον—πλὴν τῶν διὰ τοῦ *ο*θεν. Conf. Steph. B. v. Ἀχαρνῆθεν, v. Δεκέλεια. The passage in Aristophanes, however, and the nature of the thing shew that the proper-*

<sup>1</sup> This is the usual accentuation; but, if it ought properly to be *Ἀγραύλη* (from *Ἀγρᾶλος*; Conf. Steph. B.), *Ἀγρύλησι* is to be preferred.



isponing of Ὀλυμπιάσι is altogether inadmissible. Ὀλυμπιάσι, therefore, is: *at Olympia*, of the place, Ὀλυμπιάσι: *in the Olympic games*. See Aristot. Polit. p. 342. Hemsterh. ad Luc. T. I. p. 106. The adverbs in *ίσιν* (Steph. Byz.) are remarkable for their formation and accent, and might appear to represent the oldest form of the dative plural of the third declension, wherein *ι* before *σι*, perhaps, supplied the place of a connective vowel, like *a* in πατράσι, ἀρνάσι. But it is more simple to derive them from nominatives in *ις*: Μυρρίνου<sup>ν</sup>τίς—τίδος (γῆ, χώρα), Ἑλευσινίς—νίδος, Φηγουντίς—τίδος, dat. pl. *ίσι*.

Lastly, the following also belong hereto: πολλαχῶ, ἀλλαχῶ, ἄλλῃ, ἰδίῃ, διχῶ, ἡσυχῶ (from ἩΣΥΧΗΣ for ἡσυχῆ), ἡσύχῃ (from ἡσυχος). Conf. Apollon. de adv. p. 586.

*Note.*—Ἐπισχερώ (properly ἐπισχερῶ) and ἐνσχερώ are accented according to the analogy of ἐκποδών ἐμποδών.

##### 5. *Accusative adverbs.*

*a.* These comprise, in the first place, all in *δε* and *ζε*. The demonstrative particle *δε*, which in combination with accusatives forms these adverbs, being enclitic, the accusatives conform entirely to the accentuation of words combined with enclitics (§. 47.), except that, as *δε* is not separated from the word, they can only receive *one* accent, namely, that required by the laws of enclitics (§. 47.): Ἀβδηράδε (properly Ἀβδηρά δε), Ἑλευσινάδε (properly Ἑλευσινά δε), οἰκόνδε (properly οἶκόν δε, as must be written when two accents are put upon these forms), πολεμόνδε, Τροίηνδε, κλισιήνδε, ἄλαδε, πόλινδε, φύγαδε<sup>1</sup>, Βραυρωνάδε (Aristoph. Pac. 874.), Ἀλμουντάδε (Aristoph. Av. 496.), Ἀμαξαντειάνδε (Ἀμαζάντειάν δε), Τιρυνθάδε, Εὐτρησίνδε (Εὐτρησίν δε), Πτελέανδε, Στειριάδε (Στείρια, τά), Ἀργοσδε; only οἶκαδε (probably from οἶκαδς) remains proparoxytone; on the contrary, it ought properly to be written οἰκάδε, if derived from the heteroclite plural τὰ οἶκα.

When the enclitic *δε* is joined to a word, ending with *σ* and

<sup>1</sup> Παλλήναδε or Βαλλήναδε in Aristoph. Acharn. 235. is considered by the Scholiast to be syncopised from Παλληναίαδε; probably, however, it corresponds in formation to φύγαδε.

the preceding syllable is long by nature, *σδε* changes into *ζε*; for *ζ* consists of *σδ*, not of *δσ*, which would be a succession of mutes quite unknown to the Greek, every T sound being dropped before *σ*: 'Αθήναζε ('Αθήνας *δε*), 'Ολυμπίαζε ('Ολυμπίας *δε*), ἔραζε (ἔρασδε, Theocr. Id. 6. 146.), Θόραζε (Θόραι), 'Ικαρίαζε, Μουνυχίαζε, Δεκελείαζε (Δεκελείας *δε*), Πλαταιάζε (Πλαταιαί), Φλυάζε (Φλυαί), χαμάζε (better than χαμᾶζε; for an old nominative plural would give χαμάς in the accusative, which joined with *δε* forms χαμάζε, not χαμᾶζε. S. Apollon. de adv. p. 608. Arcad. p. 183. 14.).

*Note.*—Μέταζε (S. Bekker. Anecd. p. 945.) or μετᾶζε (so Phavor. p. 738. 19.) is of peculiar formation. In no case can it be derived, as Phavorinus supposes, immediately from μετά; it stands for μέσασδε (comp. the Homeric μέσασσαι) or something similar. Conf. Herodian. περὶ μων. λέξ. p. 46.

The enclitic *δε*, however, is not only joined to accusatives but also to some genitives, without destroying thereby the accusative relation. For to these genitives an accusative must be supplied. Thus, 'Αἰδόσδε (namely, 'Αἶδος δῶμα). Hereto belong also the following forms: Θριῶζε (not Θρίωζε, Thuc. I. 114. II. 21. Conf. Steph. Byz. v. Θριά), Κριῶζε (Steph. B. v. Κριῶα. So is it to be read, and not Κριῶα, for Κριῶα, viz. χώρα, is fem. of the adj. κριῶος. S. Phavorin. p. 1113. 2.). From the nominative Κριῶ and Θριῶ is formed the old genitive Κριῶς and Θριῶς (conf. Bekker. Anecd. p. 1201), which joined with *δε*, forms Κριῶζε and Θριῶζε. Also χαμᾶζε (so Ælius Dionysius in Phavor. s. v.) might in this way, if necessary, be defended as an original formation from the Doric genitive χαμᾶς. S. Draco, p. 41. Also, the otherwise remarkable forms 'Αληθένδε (Steph. Byz. v. 'Αληθεν) and ἐνθένδε (properly ἐνθενδε; see below) admit of similar explanation, *θεν* being originally a termination of the genitive, as in ἐμέθεν, σέθεν, ἑθεν, &c.

*Note 1.*—In Hesiod. Scut. 480. *δε* is also appended to the proper dative adverb Πυθοῖ, probably in conformity with the forms ὅποι, ποῖ, which have invariably the accusative sense; or it must be changed into Πυθῶδε.

*Note 2.*—Accentuations like 'Αργόσδε, ἐνθάδε, ἐνθένδε, ori-



ginated with those grammarians who accented the last syllable of a trochaic word, when followed by an enclitic (§. 47. III. Note). But *τηνικάδε* from *τηνίκα* is contrary to analogy, as *τοσόσδε* from *τόσος*, while *οϊκάδε* instead of *οϊκάδε* arises from an opposite error.

b. Adverbs in *σε* follow those in *ξε*, from which they appear to be formed. Hence *κυκλόσε*, because *κυκλόξε*; but *πάντοσε*, *ἄλλοσε*, because *πάντοξε*, *ἄλλοξε*; in like manner *όποτέρωσε*, because *όποτέρωξε*; *έτέρωσε* because *έτέρωξεν*.

c. To accusative adverbs belong also forms such as *ἀρχήν*, *ἀκήν*, *παραχρήμα*, *κατόπιν*, *μετόπιν* (*κατ' ὄπιν*, *μετ' ὄπιν*), *εἰσόπιν* (also *ἐξόπιν*, like *ἐμποδών*), *ἐπίπαν*, *ἀνοπαῖα* (in Homer better than *ἀνόπαια*, according to the analogy of *όμοιος*, *ἐρῆμος*, *γελοῖος*, *τροπαῖον*), *ἡρέμα* formed from *ἐρῆμα*), *ἐπίτηδες*, *διό*, *μηδαμὰ* (Theoc. Epigr. 8. 3.) Conf. Jacobs, Anthol. Pal. p. 914.

Note.—The accentuation *ἐπιτηδές* rests solely upon an erroneous derivation from an adjective *ἐπιτηδής*, which either never existed or is altogether of very late occurrence. The word must be derived from *ἐπί* and *τῆδες* (sufficing for the whole year, hence sufficient); consequently could only be accented *ἐπίτηδες* or *ἐπιτῆδες*, but not *ἐπιτηδές*. *Ἐπίτηδες* is analogous to *ἐπάναγκες*, whose masculine and feminine are likewise no longer extant.

### Particles.

#### §. 37.

Comprehensive rules cannot here be given: most monosyllables are oxytone as *μή*, *ναί*, *καί*, *δαί*; others, particularly interrogatives, are perispome: *μῶν*, *πῇ*, *ποῖ*, *ποῦ*, *πῶς*; add to these *νῦν* and *οὔν*. On enclitics see §. 48.

1. On the particle *οὔκουν*, which changes its accent with a change of signification, the following must be observed: 1. *οὔκουν* is paroxytone (*οὐκ οὔν*) when it signifies *therefore not* or *certainly not*, where the emphasis necessarily lies on the negation. So also in interrogation, where it corresponds to the Latin *nonne*: *οὔκουν γέλως ἡδιστος εἰς ἐχθρούς γελᾶν*; here the heightened tone, which in itself is proper to interrogation,

renders this accentuation necessary (comp. §. 30. 1—2). 2. Οὐκ-οὔν is perispome, the emphasis lying on οὔν, when it signifies *therefore, ergo*: οὐκοὔν, ὅταν δὴ μὴ σθῆνω, πεπαύσομαι.

2. Ἄρα is paroxytone when it corresponds to our *but, therefore*, and like the Latin *atqui* either confirms or denies a preceding proposition, as a consequence; on the contrary, ἄρα is pro-perispome, when it corresponds in interrogation to the Latin *num*.

3. ἤ signifies 1. *either, or*; 2. *than*, after a comparative: ἤ, 1. *truly, certainly*; 2. *num*. It must be distinguished from ἦ (ἔφη).

4. ὅτε always signifies *when* as a conjunction; but ὅτε sometimes; hence ὅτε μὲν, ὅτε δέ.

5. ὅμως, *nevertheless*; ὁμῶς (ὁμοῦ) *at the same time*.

### Interjections.

#### §. 38.

Here also no comprehensive rule can be laid down. Those terminating in a long vowel are mostly perispome: φεῦ, ᾠ (on the contrary, without the vocative of a noun ᾠ), ἐλεεῦ, ὁποιοί, αἰβοί, ιαῦ, κικκαβαῦ; those ending in a consonant are mostly oxytone: βαββαίαξ, τοροτίγξ. Yet παπαί, ιού (as an ejaculation of sorrow), ἰδοῦ are always oxytone, also ἐποποί. S. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 227. ιοῦ (as an ejaculation of joy). Conf. Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 317. αἶ and αἷ are alike good.

### Numerals.

#### §. 39.

As these also admit of no general rule, but mostly discover their accent by the derivation of the individual words, according to the rules above given, we shall here notice merely a few peculiarities: in εἷς, μία, εἷν, the genitive and dative feminine are not accented μίας and μία, as the rule would require, but μιᾷς (Ion. ἰῆς) and μιᾷ, wherein the unorganic combination of this word with οὐδέ or μηδέ produces no change of the accent, μηδε-



μᾶς, μηδεμῖ, although the composition of μηδέ with εἷς banishes the circumflex: μηδεῖς, οὐδεῖς, gen. and dat. plur. οὐδένων οὐδέσι. The accentuation μῖ᾽ μᾶς may be thus explained: μῖά ought originally to be oxytone in the nominative, for ἰός, II. VI. 422. is oxytone; but oxytones of the first declension in *a* have *a* always long; hence as μῖα is always a pyrrhic (˘), it consequently cannot be oxytone in the nominative. On the contrary, the genitive and dative, wherein the *a* appears as long, are accented, as if the nom. and accus. were really oxytone. In like manner, the gen. dual, and plural of δύο and ἄμφω forms not δύοιν, ἄμφοιν, but, like monosyllables of the third declension, δυοῖν, ἀμφοῖν, &c. Ἐννέα (comp. ἔνη καὶ νέα) retains the accent on the unchanged word, agreeably to its derivation, although, having the quality of a neuter plural, it is short in the last syllable.

Μύριοι signifies *ten thousand*; but when it stands as a definite number for an indefinite multitude, it is distinguished by the accent: μυρίοι; hence οἱ μύριοι Ἕλληνες, *the ten thousand Greeks*; τῶν Ἑλλήνων μυρίοι ἦσαν, *there was an immense multitude of Greeks*.

*Note.*—It would almost appear, that this distinction is a mere invention of grammarians; for why do the Greeks recognise no distinction between χίλιοι (thousand) and χιλίοι (very many)? So Aristot. Polit. II. 1. 11. Schn. Conf. the Scholiast on Aristoph. Vesp. 727. Herodian (in Phavor. p. 1281. 25.) says positively that μύριοι is the only correct accentuation in both significations.

1. All ordinal numbers in τος are barytone; all in στος oxytone. Only the interrogative πόστος forms an exception; πρώτιστος is a superlative form.

2. To numeral ideas belong also the forms ἀπλός (ἀπλοῦς), διπλός (διπλοῦς), which are accented differently in order to be distinguished from adjectives compounded with πλός (πλοῦς), as εὔπλος, εὔπλους. All other numeral ideas not having the termination -πλός retain the natural accentuation: ὀγδοός.

3. When several numbers are combined by καί, the whole combined word draws its accent as near to καί as possible. If they be formed without καί, the accentuation follows the old law

in parathetic compounds (§. 41.): namely, the last number retains its accent unchanged: εικοσιέξ, δεκαπέντε.

4. Numeral adverbs in *ακι* are always paroxytone. S. §. 35. 4.

### *Pronouns.*

#### §. 40.

1. Pronoun adjectives of more than one syllable are all barytone: ἄλλος, κείνος, πόσος, ποῖος, ὅσος, οἷος, τόσος, τοῖος, οὗτος, ἕτερος, ὁ δεῖνα, ἑτεροῖος, ἐκάτερος, ἑκαστος. Only αὐτός, ἐμός, and the indefinites ποσός, ποιός are oxytone.

*Note.*—A syllabic prefix does not change the accentuation: κείνος ἐκείνος, οὗτος τοιοῦτος, ὅσος ὀπόσος, ποῖος ὀποῖος, πηλίκος ὀπηλίκος. Of the latter it must be remarked, that properly the article ὁ only is prefixed, which is here used relatively.

2. The oblique cases of some pronouns are accented arbitrarily by the Greeks. From ἡμεῖς, ὑμεῖς, the Attics, according to their simple rule, formed ἡμῶν, ἡμῖν, ἡμᾶς, ὑμῶν, ὑμῖν, ὑμᾶς. The poets, on the contrary, to whom the short final syllable must have been very acceptable, frequently availed themselves in these cases of the Æolic accentuation ἡμες (ἄμμες), ἡμιν (ἄμμι), and ἡμᾶς (ἄμμε), where, by the recession of the accent a final syllable in itself long, could be somewhat shortened to the voice. For the proper Æolic accentuation was ἡμῖν and ὕμῖν. On the other hand, the Attic poets, when the last syllable was to be used short, left the accent on the syllable which originally possessed it, and merely changed the circumflex into an acute: ἡμῖν, ὑμῖν.

*Note.*—On ἡμῖν, ἡμιν, and ὕμιν see Schol. Venet. Il. I. 147.; νῶϊ and σφῶϊ, when shortened into νῶ and σφῶ, are oxytone according to §. 5. I. §. 23. I. Note 4.

3. The datives ἐμοί, σοί, are oxytone: on the contrary, ἐοῖ and οῖ, when independent and not enclitic, perispome. On the enclitic forms see §. 47.

4. The Attic affixes to the last syllable of a pronoun, as *ι*, *η*, and *οῦν*, draw the accent from the word to themselves; hence οὔτοσί (οὗτος), τουτί, ἐκεινωνί, τουτουί. This *ι* gives an indepen-



dent idea, as may be perceived from the Attic composition in *ὁδί, τουτοδί, ταυταγί*. Hereto belong also the accentuation *οὐ-τωσί* and that of the otherwise unaccented negative *οὐκ* in *οὐκί* and *οὐλί*. So in *ὅτιή, δηλονοτιή, τιή* and *ὅστιςοῦν, ὅστιςδηπο-τοῦν*; *τίη* as interrogative is paroxytone in the older Epic poets: the Attics (Comedians) accented it on the final syllable: *τιή*. Conf. Eustath. Il. p. 118. Apollon. D. de adv.

5. If the enclitic (§. 52.) *δε* be joined to a pronoun of more than one syllable, the last syllable receives the accent: *τοσόςδε* (*τόσοος*), *τοιόςδε*. In *ἐγωγε, ἐμοιγε, ἐμεγε*, when written as one word, the Attics (S. Apollon. de adv. p. 594.) place the accent upon the first syllable: *ἐγωγε, ἐμοιγε, ἐμεγε*. The Bæotians, however, in their *ἐγώνγα, ἰώνγα*, retained the old accentuation, while the Spartans, again, said *ἐγωγα*. If *γε* be separated from the pronoun in writing, the accent remains on the last syllable of the pronoun: *ἐγώ γε, ἐμοί γε, ἐμέ γε*.

*Note.*—The accentuation of these pronouns is exactly similar to that of the Ionic *ἐπεί τε* and *ἐπειτα*. So *ἐγώ γε* and *ἐγωγα*. \**Εγωγε* cannot be considered as a relic of the Æolic accentuation; for the Æolians accented *ἐγῶν*. S. Phavorin. p. 656. 53.

6. Pronouns compounded of *τις* and a negative (*μή* and *οὐ*), as the two words are not organically combined, take the accent on the defining negative: *οὐτις, μήτις*.

7. The pronoun *πᾶς* in composition draws the accent upon the word which enlarges the sense: *πᾶς, ᾧπας, σύμπας, πρόπαν*. Apollon. de adv.

*Of synthetic (organic) and parathetic (unorganic)  
combinations.*

§. 41.

Two words are combined synthetically or organically into one, when they are so united by connective vowels that the original termination of at least one of them disappears. These organic combinations constitute one of the greatest beauties of the Greek language, which to us is entirely unknown, our compositions being invariably formed without such connective

vowels. Thus with the Greeks, e. g. χρυσότεκτος is a synthetic (organic) combination, because the original form of the first word (χρυσός) is lost in the combination: on the contrary with us, e. g. the word *goldwrought*, in which the unchanged word *gold* is joined to the unchanged word *wrought*, forms a parathetic or unorganic combination.

1. The Greeks have likewise a great many of the latter kind, which grammarians designated by a  $\acute{\upsilon}\phi\acute{\epsilon}\nu$  — — (Κυνόσουρά).

With respect to the accent, as the two words are only joined to and not incorporated with each other, the law in earlier times was to leave to the latter word its own accentuation, while that of the former was dropped in order to form at least for the eye the appearance of one word: δουρι-κλειτός, κυνος-ουρά, νησι-κλυτός, όνομα-κλυτός, βου-λυτός, εισέτι, μηκέτι, ούκέτι, εισόκεν, όστιςοῦν, οὔμενοῦν, επιπλέον, τηναρχήν, τοπρωτον, δηλαδή, ξάρατι, ξάντα. Comp. §. 33. I. This, however, suffers an exception in numbers combined by καί, §. 39. 3., where the accent is placed as near as possible to καί; hence όκτωκαίδεκα, έπτακαίδεκα. The same occurred also in some proper names of a later period; e. g. Έλλησποντος, Έλιούπολις, which, according to the old law, should be accented Έλλησπόντος, Έλιουπόλις. But Λαοσσός does not belong to this class, the first σ not being part of λαος, but a mere *diplasiasmus* of σοος. So also in Κυνόσσημα and Κυνόσουρα in Herodot. (8. 76.).

2. If the second of two unorganically combined words be an enclitic, the law laid down §. 11. II. 2. Note, no longer obtains, but the first accented word retains its own accent, even though the enclitic be by nature long: hence ήτοι (ή-τοι), ώσπερ, ώστε, ήπερ, ήτοι (ή-τοι), είτε, αττε, μήτις, (on the contrary μητις a substantive), οὔτις (Οὔτις the feigned name of Ulysses), οἱμοι (οἱμοι), ήπου (ή-που), δήπου (δή-που), εύτε.

3. Compounds with prepositions, as περίοπος, έκδηλος, ύπερδουλος, do not belong to parathetic combinations, because these prepositions have already lost somewhat of their independence by being joined to a *casus rectus*. S. Apollon. Synt. p. 310.



## PART II.

*Of the Accent in connected Discourse.*

## §. 42.

Hitherto we have treated merely of the accentuation of individual words, without speaking of the changes produced by combining into a proposition. One may easily perceive that words, which, according to the rules above laid down, have the accent on the last syllable, must remit somewhat of the sharpness of this accent when they are pronounced in connection with others. A proposition like this of Thucydides: *καὶ προβάλλοντες, οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι κατὰ τὸν λιμένα ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐπειρῶντο, ὁ δὲ πεζὸς πρὸς τὴν πόλιν*, would, if so accented, occasion an intolerable hammering to the ear. It is therefore usual in connected discourse to mark the oxytones with a *grave* accent instead of the *acute*, in order to indicate the necessarily modified sharpness of accentuation. Interpunctuations of course, which manifestly separate definite propositions, *στιγμὴ τέλει* (.), *μέση* (- °), and *ὑποστιγμή* (,) restore the usual tone of the acute to preceding oxytones; hence *ἀπέκτειναν πολλούς*. This, however, is not the case with every comma, such as we moderns place in periods for the sake of greater perspicuity to the eye merely, but with those only that really separate the proposition and the sense; hence *παῖς ἔρχεται, τοῦ πατρὸς οἰκέτης, καὶ, ψιλᾶς τὸ πρῶτον διατινάξας ταῖς χερσὶ, τὰς χορδὰς ἔκρουεν*. On the contrary, *Ζεῦ ἄνα, Δωδωναῖε, Πελασγικέ, τηλόθι ναίων*. The acute must never stand when followed by a pronoun relative, which is separated by a comma from the oxytone word.

The tone of *interrogation* of itself gives a prominency to individual words in discourse. Hence is explained why the interrogative *τίς*, even in the most intimate connection with other words, always retains its acute; e. g. *τίς ἦν*. The Attics present a similar instance, when *ἀληθές* (indeed?) sarcastically interrogates. See Musgrave, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 349. Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 89. Comm. on Aristoph. Plut. 123. Ran. 865. Here the common accentuation is *ἄληθες*, being required by the half-

singing tone of the question. Also οὐκουν belongs hereto. S. §. 37. 1.

*Elision and Anastrophe produced thereby.*

§. 43.

When in the progress of discourse the accented short final syllable of a word is elided in the poets by a succeeding vowel, the syllable which is nearest to it receives the same accent unchanged, if the elided word be independent and necessarily accented; hence ὦμ' ἀποταμνόμενον, ᾧ δειλ', οὐδέ (ᾧ δειλέ, οὐδέ), λεύκ' ἄλφιστα (λευκὰ ἄλφιστα), κῆφ' ὅτι (καὶ εἰπέ ὅτι; κῆφ' ὅτι would be for καὶ εἴπε, ὅτι). Dissyllabic prepositions, however, together with the particles ἀλλά, οὐδέ, ἠδέ, μηδέ, and the enclitic pronoun τινά, are excepted. In them the discourse passes on immediately to the following word, and they then stand as proclitic. Hence one says: ἀντ' ὀφθαλμοῖν, κατ' αἴσαν, ἀλλ' ἐγώ, οὐδ' ἐγώ, μηδ' ἀνὴρ for ἀντὶ ὀφθαλμοῖν, κατὰ αἴσαν, ἀλλὰ ἐγώ, οὐδὲ ἐγώ, μηδὲ ἀνὴρ. Conf. Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 138.

*Note.*—The rule here adduced rests upon the unanimous authority of grammarians. But according to the nature of things (s. §. 11. II. 2.) instead of λεύκ' ἄλφιστα, ὦμ' ἀποταμνόμενον, ᾧ δειλ' οὐδέ, &c. we ought to write and speak λεῦκ' ἄλφιστα, ὦμ' ἀποταμνόμενον, ᾧ δειλ' οὐδέ. For in pronouncing the syllables λευκ', ὦμ', and δειλ' the voice must tarry upon them so as to render the elision audible; consequently they must be pronounced in the same manner as if they were circumflexed. The surest evidence of this may be drawn from the well-known story respecting the actor Hegelochus, who, in pronouncing the verse of Euripides (Or. 273.) ἐκ κυμάτων γὰρ αὐθις αὐ γαλήν' ὄρω, caused the aspiration of ο in ὄρω to be heard, so that it sounded as if he had said: γαλῆν ὄρω. The Athenians, however, would not have been able to hear γαλῆν ὄρω if he had pronounced γαλήν' ὄρω, but might do so, if he pronounced γαλῆν' ὄρω and caused them to hear the aspiration.

*Crasis.*

## §. 44.

I. According to §. 12. the circumflex can only arise, when the first of the contracted syllables had the acute, the second the grave. From this the rule would follow that a crasis could never receive the circumflex unless the principal word itself already possessed it, because there are only two cases of crasis, namely, either the first word is accented or it is not (§. 47.); but in each case the second will be accented. If the first be the case, as in τὰ ἄλλα, the crasis τᾶλλα will not give this form of the circumflex ᾶ, as it would require the second syllable to be unaccented. If the second be the case, as in οἱ ἄλλοι, the form of accentuation becomes exactly the reverse ν, which could not give a crasis ῶλλοι, but at most ῶλλοι, or best ἄλλοι. Nevertheless, the best manuscripts of the ancient authors have: τᾶλλα, ῶλλοι, τοῦργον, τῶργος (τὸ Ἄργος), τοῦναρ (τὸ ὄναρ), τοῦρος (τὸ ὄρος, if from the Ionic οὔρος it would be right also according to the above law), τοῦψον, although according to the law they should be accented τᾶλλα, ἄλλοι, τοῦργον, τοῦψον, τᾶργος, τοῦναρ, τοῦρος like κῶψον (Aristoph. Vesp. 320.), Σῶπλα. The reason of this lies in the different view taken by grammarians of the nature of crasis. Some held it to be a real syntactical synthesis, and therefore rightly wrote τῶργος, τοῦργον, &c. according to §. 11. II. 2.; others, on the contrary, did not regard it as a proper composition or organic synthesis, consequently they gave to the words combined by crasis the same accentuation which the second word possessed previously to its combination with the other. Hence, according to the view of the latter the following would be correctly accented: κᾶτα, τᾶῖλα, ἐγῶῖδα, ἐγῶῖμαι, κῆπε, and κῶνος from καὶ εἶτα, τὰ ἄῖλα, ἐγὼ οἶδα, ἐγὼ οἶμαι, καὶ εἶπε and καὶ οἶνος. Besides τάνδον, τάργα, κᾶτι, χᾶμα, ὠρνες, χῶσοι, χῶσα from τὰ ἔνδον, τὰ ἔργα, καὶ ἔτι, καὶ ἄμα, οἱ ὄρνες, καὶ ὄσοι, καὶ ὄσα. On the contrary, according to the view of the former, every crasis of this kind with a long penultimate ought to be properispome. And this view is most conformable to the analogy of the Greek language. Conf. Elmsl. ad Med. 888. Theodos. p. 224.



*Note.*—That a crasis, like *χῶστις* (καὶ ὅστις) cannot be pro-  
perispome is evident, because ὅστις is a parathetic composition.

II. When the accented short syllable of a word could not be united into a proper crasis with the next long one of a preceding word, a kind of *cenotaph* of the accent, frequently adopted in the older editions, but admitting of no justification, was to drop entirely the accented short syllable, and to leave only its breathing and accent standing in its place, e. g. ἡ *νοια* (for ἡ *ἄνοια*), ἐγὼ *τάσσον* (for ἐ*τάσσον*), τὰλλότρια μὴ *χειν* (for μὴ ἐ*χειν*). How these examples are to be pronounced, one cannot easily comprehend, it being impossible to cause an accent to be heard without the existence of a syllable upon which to place it. In such cases, therefore, either the words are written out in full, e. g. τὰ *ἀλλότρια* μὴ *εἶχειν*, or the crasis formally expressed, as e. g. μὴ *χειν*, ὠν*θ*ρωπε, ἐγὼ*τάσσον*, ὠ*ναξ* \*). It would be well, to write ὠ*ν*θρωπε, ὠ*ναξ* instead of ὠνθρωπε, ὠ*ναξ*.

#### *Proper Anastrophe.*

##### §. 45.

a. A peculiarity of the Greek poets, which some also of the older Roman ones have imitated, consists in sometimes putting prepositions behind the substantive to which they belong. This is attended with what is called the *anastrophe* of the accent, i. e. its recession from the last and otherwise accented syllable of these prepositions to the first, in order to indicate that the prepositions belong not to the following but to the preceding word; thus *θεῶν ἀπο* for ἀπὸ *θεῶν*, *Ἰθάκῃ ἐνι* for ἐνι *Ἰθάκῃ*, *Ἀλκινόῳ παρά* for παρὰ *Ἀλκινόῳ*. If these prepositions have lost their accented last syllable by elision, it is not usual in that case to apply to them the *anastrophe* of the accent, although no valid reason can be assigned for this. As little reason can be conceived for the law laid down by some grammarians, that the

\* To preserve consistency, one might infer a *catastrophe* of the accent, and lay down a rule the reverse of that which obtains in *anastrophe*, making the accent advance instead of receding, e. g. ἐγὼ*τάσσον*.



prepositions *ἀνα* and *διά* generally, when they stand after their noun, must not experience anastrophe.

*Note 1.*—According to Aristarchus, when a preposition stands between two substantives belonging to one another, of which one is a proper name, the other an appellative, its accent is determined by the proper name; consequently *Ξάνθου ἀπο δινήεντος*, but *ποταμοῦ ἀπὸ Σελλήεντος*; according to Ptolemy it was determined by the appellative, and according to Apollonius and Herodian the preposition was anastrophised in each case, whether standing before the proper name or the appellative. And this is also the most rational. Eustath. ad Il. p. 369. Schol. Venet. Il. II. 346. Etym. M. v. Ἀπό, p. 123. 30. ἐνὶ οἴκῳ, p. 342. 8. Apollon. Synt. p. 303. sq.

*Note 2.*—Ἀνά and διά are said not to be anastrophised, in order to avoid any confusion with Δία and ἄνα (vocative of ἄναξ or for ἀνάστηθι).

*Note 3.*—When prepositions are separated by *tnesis* from the verb to which they belong, some grammarians are wont to leave them unaccented, e. g. *πρίν γ' ἀπο πατρὶ φίλῳ δόμεναι*, because, properly, it ought to be *ἀποδόμεναι*; see Villos. Anecd. gr. II. p. 130.

*Note 4.*—Aristophanes of Byzantium oxytoned prepositions even in Æolic writers, for the sake of rendering them capable of anastrophe. Apollon. Dysc. Synt. p. 309. Bekk.

*b.* Prepositions of three *moræ* do not draw back their accent to the first syllable, when they refer to a preceding substantive. To these belong *ἀμφί*, *ἀντί*, *ἐκτός*, and *χωρίς*, and the poetically lengthened *ἀπαί*, *ὑπαί*, *πρότι* (*πορτί*), &c.; hence *σῶν τέκνων ὑπαί* (Eur. El. 1187.), *γῆς ὑπαί* (not *ὑπαι*), Æsch. Eum. 419.

*c.* A second case in which the above-mentioned prepositions draw back their accent to the first syllable occurs, when they stand independently in the place of a verb, e. g. *πάρα* for *πάρεστι*, *ὑπο* for *ὑπेστι*, *πéri* for *περίεστι*, *ἀπο* for *ἄπρεστι*, *ἐνι* for *ἐνεστι*, &c.

## UNACCENTED WORDS.

## §. 46.

*Proclitics.*

There are in Greek, as in other languages, words so unimportant of themselves that they have no accent of their own, but are associated by the speaker with the really accented word to which they belong, in the same way as if the two formed one word. In Greek, however, a distinction is observed in such words: 1. those which stand *before*, and 2. those which stand *after* the word that they refer to. The former of these unaccented words are called *proclitics*, and are not furnished by the Greeks with a sign of accent; the others are called *enclitics*. They differ from each other merely by position; for e. g. *τοι* belongs to both in *τοιγάροι*, the first *τοι* being proclitic, the second enclitic. The Greek article *ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ* is in this way proclitic, so that e. g. instead of *ὁ πατήρ* one should conceive *ὁπατήρ* to be written and pronounced\*. Here it must be observed, however, that *ὁ*, like *ἡ, οἱ, αἱ*, immediately receives its accent, when it is used in Homer, as these latter in other authors, in the sense of a relative pronoun. In like manner the conjunctions *εἰ* (also *αἱ*) and *ὥς* (as, that) are of themselves unaccented. The latter, however, in two cases receives an accent, 1. when it stands for *οὕτως* (so), e. g. *ὥς εἰπών*, (where it would be better perispome *ῶς*), and 2. when in the signification *as* it stands after the word to which it refers, e. g. *οἱ δὲ λύκοι ὥς ἦρπαζον* for *ἦρπαζον ὥς λύκοι*. To proclitics belong also the prepositions *ἐκ* (*ἐξ*), *εἰς* (*ἐς, ὡς*), *ἐν* (*εἰν*, but not *ἐνί*), and the negative *οὐ, οὐκ* (*οὐχ*), when it stands before the word which it negatives; if it stands after, it then receives, like *ὥς*, its independent accent: *οἱ μὲν αὐτὸ ἐποίησαν, οἱ δὲ οὐ*. In like manner when it denies directly, like our

\* That the ancients really wrote in this manner is shewn by the old Greek inscriptions, wherein *ἐξ ἧς* is written *ΕΧΣΕΣ* (*ἐξ ἧς*), which if viewed by the ancients as two words, would necessarily have been written *ΕΧΣΗΕΣ* (*ἐξ ἧς*). The same conclusion may be drawn also for enclitics. For proclitics and enclitics are words of one and the same kind.



no, without being connected with any additional word: οὐκ' ἀλλ' ὁ Σιμέλην — ἔξενξεν. (Eurip. Bacch. 468.)

*Note.*—Hermann (de Emend. Rat. Gr. Gr. p. 101.) gives the rule, that all proclitic words, when put after the word to which they belong, receive an accent. Thus ἀμφοτέρων ἔξ for ἔξ ἀμφοτέρων; but no reason for this is to be found in the nature of these words; they become enclitics when, contrary to their character, they follow the word to which they refer; therefore in ἀμφοτέρων ἔξ the proclitic ἔξ becomes enclitic. In ὥς the case is different, ὥς being really accented when used in a more important signification.

#### §. 47.

##### *Enclitics.*

In the same manner, therefore, there are, as has already been stated, words in the Greek language so intimately connected with the preceding word that they properly form with it only one word. Hence, according to §. 5., a change of accent necessarily takes place, these enclitics increasing the preceding word by as many syllables as each enclitic possesses. The Romans also have similar enclitics, which change the accentuation of preceding words, but with this difference, that in their written language these are at once incorporated with it. Hereto belong e. g. *que, ne, and ve*. Thus they accent *simul*, but with the addition of the enclitic *que* it is read *simúlque*; in like manner *hómines*, but with *ve* *hominésve*. With the Greeks, on the contrary, these enclitics were at a later period written separate from the word to which they belong: ἀνθρώπος ἐστι, although previously, and with evidently more correctness, they formed in writing only one word with the preceding. But since these enclitics increase as it were the preceding words by as many syllables as the enclitic possesses, it is clear, according to §. 3., that a proparoxytone word must receive a new accent by reason of the enclitics; ἀνθρώπος is a proparoxytone, but, if ἐστι be added, it is necessary to accent ἀνθρώπόσειστι. Such enclitics in the Greek language are the following:

1. The verbs εἰμί and φημί, in the present of the indicative; the second person of εἰμί, εἶς, is enclitic (Conf. Herodian.

ap. Bekker. Anecd. p. 1144.), but εἰ (S. Joh. Charax ap. Bekk. p. 1151. Anecd.) and φής (Arcad. p. 142. 8.) never. Φημί and its remaining persons retain the accent, when they are included between two interpuncts, e. g. Ἀληθές ἐστι, φησί.

*Note.*—Also the apocope φή from φησί is in Anacreon (Apollon. de adv. p. 553.) enclitic.

In some cases ἐστι draws its accent upon the first syllable, ἔστι: 1. when a particular emphasis lies upon the word, e. g. θεὸς ἔστι, *there is a God*; 2. when it begins a period: ἔστι λόγος τις παλαιός; 3. when it stands for ἔξεστι, or generally governs an infinitive: ποιῆσθαι τοῦτο ἔστι, &c.

*Note 1.*—Hermann, de Emend. Rat. Gr. Gr. p. 84., gives this rule: ἐστί is enclitic, when it is a proper *copula* to some existing predicate: τοῦτο ἀληθές ἐστι: it is paroxytone, when it contains in itself a real predicate, as in ἔστι θεός.

*Note 2.*—The Etym. M. under εἰ adds, that ἔστι must be written after the words ὥς, μή, ἀλλά, καί, τοῦτο. Herodian contends for the same writing after every conjunction, e. g. εἰ ἔστιν οὕτως (Bekk. Anecd. p. 1148. Arcad. p. 147.).

2. The pronoun τις, τί (together with its Attic forms τοῦ, τῷ), when not interrogative (s. §. 42.). Hence εἰπέ τις, *some one said*, but τίς εἶπε, *who said*? In unorganic composition with ὅς the genitive dual and plural still remains enclitic, e. g. ὄντινων, which, according to §. 11. II., could not happen in a synthetically (organically) formed word. On the accentuation of τινά, τινές, τινάς, s. p. 119. Note 3. When the indefinite τις precedes, which rarely occurs, it is naturally orthotone. Thus Theocr. I. 32.: τὶ θεῶν δαίδαλμα.

3. The following pronouns, μου (μεῦ), μοί, μέ, σοῦ (σεύ, σέο), σοί (τοί), σέ, τί (Doric for σέ), οὗ (ἔο, ἔθεν), οἱ, ἐ, μίν, νίν, σφισί, σφωέ, σφωίν, σφεών, σφέας, σφί (σφίν), σφέ, can all be used enclitically; but of these the following only can in definite cases be used also as orthotone (independently accented): σεῦ (σέο, σου), σοί, σέ, εὔ, οἱ, ἔθεν, σφί, σφώ, σφίσσι, σφέας. Conf. Apollon. de. Pron. p. 358. They always become independent, however, when e. g. orthotone prepositions precede them; retaining then their natural accent, because, by reason of the preposition, the pronoun is expressed independently and with an emphasis.



*Note 1.*—We cannot therefore say *πρὸς με*, still less *πρὸς μέ*, but *πρὸς ἐμέ*, *πρὸς σέ*, *παρὰ σοῦ*, &c. ; however, *ἐκ μου*, *ἐς σε*, *ἐν μοι*, because *ἐκ*, *ἐς*, *ἐν* are proclitic. Nevertheless comic writers allow themselves also *περί μου*, *πρός με*. S. Reisig. conj. p. 56. Conf. Jacobs, præf. ad Anthol. Pal. p. XXXII.

*Note 2.*—When *αὐτός* follows these pronouns, they are always orthotone. Apollon. Synt. p. 137. Bek.

*Note 3.*—A verse cannot in any case (*Æsch. Ag. 1267.*) begin thus: *σφὲ μέν*.

4. The indefinite particles *πώς*, *ποί*, *πή*, *πού*, *ποδί*, *ποθέν*, *ποτέ*, *πώ*, *τέ*, *θίν*, *γέ*, *κέ* (*κέν*), *νύ* (*νύν*), *πέρ*, *ρά*, which in writing are separated from, and *δέ*, *θί* (*θέν*), which in writing are united with the word to which they belong: e. g. *θέλονται περ* and *ἐνθάδε*, *ὅδε*, *τοιόσδε*.

*Note.*—When these particles appear as interrogative, they are accented independently. In like manner *νύν*, if it be a *χρονικὸν ἐπὶ ῥήμα*, and have an emphasis upon it, is perispome; *νύν*, as enclitic, is equivalent to *δή*. Conf. Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 414.

5. Also the otherwise invariably oxytone *αὐτός* is considered by grammarians in *one* passage (Il. XII. 204. *κόψε γάρ αὐτον ἔχοντα*) as enclitic, because it there stands without emphasis. Apollon. de pronom. p. 301. C. 5. In Apoll. p. 337. C. 3. it is shewn that this was the accentuation prior to the time of Apollonius. But Trypho and Apollonius disapproved of it. See the Syntaxis of the latter.

For enclitic words we must further observe the following general rules, which properly, however, may all be explained from the general rule laid down above.

I. Long syllables in enclitics obtain as short for accentuation, because so little emphasis is laid upon these words that the discourse passes quickly over them. S. §. 5. 3. Thus *ὄντινων*.

II. If enclitics follow an oxytone, it takes the acute instead of the grave accent common in the middle of discourse, because the enclitic is now considered as part of the preceding word: *ἀγαθός ἐστι* (properly *ἀγαθόσσεστι*).

III. Two syllables standing immediately next each other in the same word cannot be accented. If, therefore, monosyllabic

enclitics follow a paroxytone, this paroxytone retains only its old accent: ἄλλοι γε (properly ἄλλοιγς), ἄλλοι πως, ἵνα σφιν δῶκε. On the contrary, if dissyllabic enclitics follow a paroxytone, the last syllable of the enclitic is accented: ἄλλος ἐστίν, οἱ ἄνδρες φασίν, ἐνθα σφέας ἐκίχανε, τόξα σφείων τις ἄριστα.

*Note 1.*—Herodian (Bekk. Anecd. 1143. Arcad. p. 146.) gives the rule, that the last syllable of paroxytones of trochaic measure (— ◡) receives a new accent: ἐνθά σφεας, ἄλλός τις. This appears to be supported by the accentuation of ἐνθάδε (properly ἐνθάδε), Ἀργός δε (properly Ἀργόςδε). See, however, §. 36. 2.

*Note 2.*—In Il. VI. 289. ἐνθ' ἔσαν οἱ πέπλοι παμποίκιοι, ἔσαν has a double accent, contrary to the established rule, solely that the following οἷ may not be taken for the proclitic article, which, however, need not have been apprehended.

*Note 3.*—The law, that the last syllable of a dissyllabic enclitic is accented when following a paroxytone, may be explained from the thing itself. The accent in independent words stands originally on the root; hence εἶμι, ἔστι, τίνα, σφείων, σφέας, σφίσι, if so accented, would be raised to independent words. Dissyllabic enclitics, therefore, in the given case are accented on the termination, contrary to the rule of accentuation in independent words.

IV. If enclitics follow a proparoxytone, its last syllable, upon grounds easy to be understood (s. §§. 5. and p. 115.), is oxytoned anew. Also upon grounds explained in §. 11. a properispome is here equivalent in accentuation to a proparoxytone; hence σῶμά μου (properly σόομά μου).

V. If enclitics of more than one syllable, or long by nature, follow a perispome, they ought properly to retain their peculiar accent; but it is usual in this case to regard the perispome as equivalent merely to an oxytone: hence they do not receive back their accent, e. g. φῶς ἐστι, ὄντινων. See I. Φῶς ἐστὶ would require also the writing ἧς τινός, &c.

VI. If enclitics of more than one syllable follow a properispome word in ξ or ψ, its last syllable is not accented (according to IV.), but the enclitics are oxytoned on their last syllable (according to III.).



VII. If several enclitics follow one another they must all be regarded as forming *one* word with the preceding orthotone, and the accentuation must be proceeded with according to III. Thus e. g. *πλούσιος τις ἐστίν*; here *τις* unites to *πλούσιος*, *πλούσιόστις*; this word obtains now as paroxytone; hence *ἐστίν* must be accented on the last syllable, *πλούσιός τις ἐστίν*. Or *ἡ νυ σε που δέος ἴσχει*; here *νυ* and *σε* are joined to the now oxytone *ἡ*: *ἡ νυ σε*; but *σέ*, as the third syllable of *ἡ νυ σε*, which now obtains as proparoxytone, receives the acute, because *που* follows it: *ἡ νυ σέ που δέος ἴσχει*. In *ἐπεὶ οὐ ἔθεν ἐστὶ χερσίων*, *ἔθεν* does not throw its accent upon *οὐ*; but this becomes independent (orthotone §. 11. IV.), because an enclitic inclines upon it: hence *ἐπεὶ οὐ ἔθεν ἐστὶ χερσίων*. *Οὐ ἔθεν* now obtains as a proparoxytone, and receives a further accent upon *θεν* on account of the following *ἐστὶ*. In like manner *αἶ κε ποθὶ Ζεύς*; here *αἶ* becomes orthotone because of the inclination of *κε*: the two now obtain as a paroxytone; hence *ποθὶ* retains its accent. So *οὐ θῆν μιν* (not *οὐ θήν μιν*), *καὶ ποτέ τοι, μή νυ τοι οὐ χραίσμῃ* (not *μή νύ τοι*). The word *ὥσπερ ἐι* (instead of *ὥσπερ εἰ*) has indeed been made oxytone by grammarians, under the idea that it must conform to the accentuation of adverbs in *ει*. Here *ἐπεὶ* appeared to them as a precedent.

*Note 1.*—It is clear, from what has been said, that in Æsch. Choëph. 119. *καὶ ταῦτά μου'σιν* cannot stand, still less *καὶ ταῦτα μου'σιν*, but that it should be *καὶ ταῦτ' ἐμοῦ'σιν*.

*Note 2.*—Nothing is more repugnant to all rational rules of accentuation than the precept of Herodian (Bekker. Anecd. 1142. Arcad. p. 146. Etym. M. v. οὐ θῆν μιν, p. 638. 15. See also Apollon. de pronom. p. 209), which has been followed by modern grammarians: that, when several enclitics follow one another, each cedes its accent to the preceding; thus e. g. *ἡ νύ σέ που*. Here *που* throws its accent upon *σέ*, *σέ* its accent upon *νύ*, *νύ* its accent upon *ἡ*, where at last, after its long wandering it remains, the several enclitics having thrown their accents like balls to each other. A *throwing back* of the accent should never be spoken of by a teacher, as it involves the idea of an enclitic in inexplicable confusion. The thing is evident from the very definition of an enclitic.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF WORDS

WHICH CHANGE THEIR SIGNIFICATION ACCORDING TO THE  
POSITION OF THE ACCENT.

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- Ἀγαυή, prop. name ; ἀγαυή, adj.  
Ἀγελαῖος, feeding in the open pasture ; ἀγέλαιος, common, of  
the vulgar throng.  
Ἀγητος, a man's name ; ἀγητός, in Homer, admirable.  
Ἀγκυρα, anchor ; Ἀγκύρα, the name of a town.  
Ἀγνωτα, neutr. pl. of ἄγνωτος ; ἀγνώτα, acc. sing. masc. of  
ἀγνώς.  
Ἀγοραῖος, pertaining to the market ; ἀγόραιο, idler. Otherwise  
• Phavorin., v. Ἀγοραῖος.  
Ἀγροῖκος, peasant ; ἄγρoικος, clownish, uncouth.  
Ἀγνιά, Attic accentuation, ἄγνια, Homeric. S. Eustath. p. 166.  
Ἀγχίαλος, the name of a town ; ἀγχιαλός, near the sea, con-  
sidered by some as oxytone.  
Ἀγχόνη, rope ; ἀγχονή, a disease. Schol. Arist. Acharn. 125.  
Conf. Hemsterhus. ad Lucian. T. I. p. 158.  
Ἀγχοῦ, adv. near : ἄγχου, imp. mid. of ἄγχω.  
Ἀγων (ἄγοντος), part. pr. of ἄγω ; ἀγών (ἀγῶνος), contest.  
Ἀδελφος, a man's name ; ἀδελφός, brother.  
Ἀδολεσχής, chatterer ; ἀδολεσχής, subtle. Joh. Philoponus.  
Ἀθηναῖος, Athenian ; Ἀθήναιος, a man's name.  
Ἀθροος, without noise ; ἀθρόος, in crowds. Eustath. p. 1387.  
See p. 77.  
Ἀθῶος, innocent ; Ἀθωος, from Athos, an epith. of Zeus. Eust.  
p. 218. 358. 953.  
Αἶθος (τό), heat ; αἰθός, burnt.  
Αἶνος (ό), praise, honour ; αἰνός, violent ; adj.



- Ἀῖολος, Æolus ; αἰόλος, variegated.  
 Αἶπεια, the name of a town ; αἰπεῖα, fem. of αἰπύς, high.  
 Αἶπυ (τό), the name of a town ; αἰπύ, neutr. of αἰπύς, Schol. Venet. Bæot. 99.  
 Ἀκέστης, a man's name ; ἀκέστης, patcher ; ἀκεστής, physician. Joh. Philop.  
 Ἀκλήητος, inexorable ; ἀκληητός, spotless. Joh. Philop.  
 Ἀκίς (ἰδος), the name of a river ; ἀκίς (ἰδος), point.  
 Ἀκμηνός, ἀκμήν ἔχων ; ἄκμηνος, νῆστις. Aristarchus ap. Eustath. 1944. 38.  
 Ἀκρις (ἰδος), the name of a town ; ἀκρίς (ἰδος), locust.  
 Ἀληθέες, true ; ἄληθεες, indeed ?  
 Ἀλις, adv. ; ἀλῖς (ῆ), brine.  
 Ἀλλα, neutr. pl. of ἄλλος ; ἀλλά, particl., but.  
 Ἀλῶα τὰ περὶ τὴν σελήνην νεφελώδη, καὶ Ἀλῶα ἑορτή, Phavor.  
 Ἀμητος, harvest-time ; ἀμητός, fruits gathered in the harvest.  
 Ἀμυγδαλή, almond-tree ; ἀμυγδάλη, almond.  
 Ἀμφίς, a man's name ; ἀμφίς, adverb.  
 Ἀμφοτέρως, a man's name ; ἀμφοτέρος, pron. Conf. Plut. Apophth. Reg. p. 96. Hutten.  
 Ἄνα, vocat. of ἄναξ ; ἀνά, prepos.  
 Ἄνδρος, the name of an island ; ἀνδρός, genit. of ἀνής.  
 Ἀξιός, the name of a river ; ἄξιος, adj. worthy. See p. 77.  
 Ἀπορρώξ, ἀπορρώξ ; ἀπόρρώξ, ἀπόρρῦμα, Schol. Venet. Bæot. 262.  
 Ἄρα, but ; ἄρα, num ; ἀρά (ῆ), prayer.  
 Ἀραιός, accursed ; ἀραιός, thin, weak.  
 Ἀρατός, a man's name ; ἀρατός, wished for. Eust. p. 906.  
 Ἀργέστης, the name of a wind ; ἀργεστής, fleet. Eust. p. 845.  
 Ἀργης, a Cyclops' name ; ἀργής, epith. of lightning. Eust. p. 906.  
 Ἀργος (ὁ), Argus ; Ἀργος (τό), the name of a town ; ἀργός, white.  
 Ἀρίστων (ωνος), a man's name ; ἀριστῶν, part. John. Phil.  
 Ἀρνεῖος, of a lamb ; ἀρνείος, ram ; ἀρνείος, μῆν. Phavor.  
 Ἀρπάγη, hook ; ἀρπαγή, rapine. Ammonius.  
 Ἀρρήτος, secretus ; ἀρρήτός, odiosus. Joh. Philop.  
 Ἀρσις (ῆ) εως, raising up ; ἀρσίς (ἰδος), arrow's point. Phavor.

Ἄσφοδελος (ὅ), asphodel; ἀσφοδελός, producing asphodel. Eust. p. 446.

Ἀστήρ, star; Ἀστηρ, the name of a town. Joh. Phil.

Ἀτεχνῶς, adv. of ἀτεχνής; ἀτέχνως, adv. of ἄτεχνος.

Αὔγη, the name of a woman; αὐγή, splendour.

Ἀφέτη, the name of an island; ἀφετή, discharge. Joh. Ph.

Ἄφρος, African; ἀφρός, foam.

Ἀχρεῖος, in Homer; ἄχρειος, with the Attics. Schol. Venet. 2. 269.

Βαῖος, a name; βαιός, small; βαῖον, τὸ κλάδον τοῦ φοίνικος. Phavor.

Βαλῖος, a name; βαλιός, dappled.

Βάτος, thorn; βατός, passable.

Βασίλεια, queen; βασιλεία, kingdom.

Βῆλος, a name; βηλός, threshold.

Βίος, life; βιός, bow.

Βληχρός, a plant; βληχρός, weak.

Βόηθος, a man's name; βοηθός, helper. Eust. p. 907. 1480.

Βοών, ox-stall; βοῶν (part.), crying.

Βροτός, mortal; βρότος, clotted blood.

Βροῦχος, an insect; βρουχός, herald. Joh. Philop.

Βρύων (part.); Βρυών, coast. Joh. Philop.

Γαλήνη, subst.; γαληνή, fem. of γαληνός.

Γαῦλος, merchant-vessel; γαυλός, milk-pail. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 598.

Γελοῖος, ridiculous; γελοιός (also γέλοιος), wag. Eust. p. 205. 906.

Γέλων (νος), a name; γελῶν (part.), laughing.

Γενετή, birth; γενέτη, *stirps*. Joh. Phil.

Γεραῖος, the name of a people; γεραιός, old. Joh. Phil.

Γλαῦκος and Γλαύκη, names; γλανκός, γλανκή, adj.

Γύαλον θώρηκος, (τὸν) γυαλὸν (λίθον), Apio and Herodorus in Phavor. p. 438.

Γῦρος, circle; γυρός, adj. round. Eust. p. 638. 907. 1864.

Δεῖρη, the name of a town; δειρή, neck. Joh. Ph.

Δεξαμενή, receptacle ; δεξαμένη, feminine of the part. δεξάμενος.

Eust. p. 501.

Δῆμος, people ; δημός, fat.

Δία, acc. of Ζεύς ; διά, prepos.

Δίνων, a name (genit. νος) ; δινῶν (τος) part. of δινῶ.

Διογένης, a name ; διογενής, adj.

Δῖος, divine ; Δῖός, gen. of Ζεύς.

Δόκος (ό), opinion ; δοκός (ή), beam.

Δολίος, a name ; δόλιος, adj.

Δολίχη, the name of an island ; δολιχή, fem. of δολιχός. Eust. p. 304.

Δόλων, a name ; δολῶν (τος), part. of δολῶ.

Δρύμος, a name ; δρυμός, thicket.

Ἐγχείλεις, pl. of ἔγχελυς, eel ; Ἐγχελεῖς, the name of an Illyrian people. See Schol. Apoll. Rh. p. 285. Schæf.

Εἰκων, part. of εἰκω ; εἰκών (ή), image.

Εἴπε, indicat. ; εἰπέ, imperat. ; εἶπον, ind. ; εἰπόν, imp. and part.

Ἐκάτερος, pron. ; Ἐκατερός, a man's name. Plut. Apophth. Reg. p. 96. Hutt.

Ἐκπλέω, I sail out ; ἐκπλεω, neutr. pl. of ἐκπλεω.

Ἐλάσσων, comparat. ; ἐλασσῶν, part. of ἐλασσόω.

Ἐλεός, kitchen-table ; ἔλεος, pity.

Ἐλευσίς (ἱνος), Eleusis ; ἔλευσις (εως), arrival.

Ἐλπας, a man's name ; ἐλπίς (ή), hope.

Ἐνι, ἐνεστι ; ἐνί, prepos.

Ἐντροπή, subst. ; ἐντροπῇ, adverb.

Ἐξαίρει (from ἐξαίρω) ; εξαίρει (from ἐξαίρω).

Ἐξανέψιοι, common accentuation ; ἐξανέψιοι, Attic. Trypho in Ammonius.

Ἐξῖασιν, from ἐξίημι ; ἐξίσασιν, from ἐξείμι.

Ἐπαινος, praise ; ἐπαινός, celebrated.

Ἐπάρχια, a name ; ἐπαρχία, eparchy.

Ἐρῆμος, Homeric and old Attic ; ἔρημος, common accentuation.

Ἐρινεός, wild fig-tree ; ἐρίνεος, woolly.

Ἐρμαῖος ; new Attic, ἔρμαιος.

Ἐτοῖμος, Homeric and old Attic accentuation ; ἔτοιμος, new Attic.

\*Ἔτος (τό), year; ἑτός, adverb.

Εὐάνθης, a man's name; εὐανθήs, adj.

Εὐπείθης, a name; εὐπειθήs, adj.

Εὐσέβων, a name; εὐσεβῶν, part.

Εὐσθένης, a name; εὐσθενήs, adj.

Εὐτύχια, a name; εὐτυχία, subst.

\*Ἐχθρα, enmity; ἐχθρά, fem. of the adj. ἐχθρός.

Ζωή, life: Ζώνη, τὸ ἐπάνω τοῦ μέλιτος καὶ γάλακτος. Eust. p. 906. 52.

Ζῶον, animal; ζῶον, neutr. of ζῶός.

\*Ἡλιάδων, gen. of Ἡλιάς; Ἡλιαδῶν, gen. of Ἡλιάδης. Bekk. Anecd. p. 1006.

\*Ἡμων, slinger; ἡμῶν, gen. pl. of ἡμεῖς.

\*Ἡραῖος, a name; ἡραῖος, of Juno.

\*Ἡράκλεια, the name of a town; ἡρακλεία, fem. of ἡρακλείος.

\*Ἡράκλειος, a man's name; ἡρακλείος, adj.

\*Ἡσυχῆ, adv.; ἡσύχη, fem. of ἡσυχος.

\*Ἡττων, comparat.; ἡττών, part. of ἡττάω.

Θαλάμαι, dens; Θαλαμαί, τόποι ἱεροὶ τῶν Διοσκοούρων. Eust. p. 906.

Θάμβος (τὸ), ἡ ἐκπληξις; θαμβός, ὁ ἐκπλαγείς. Eust. p. 906.

Θέα, spectacle; θεά, goddess.

Θέρμη, warmth; θερμή, fem. of θερμός.

Θέρμος, lupine; θερμός, warm.

Θεττάλη, prop. name; Θετταλή, a Thessalian woman. Conf. Meineke, Menandr. p. 76.

Θήλυσ, adj.; θηλύς, *papilla*. Joh. Phil.

Θήρων, a name; θηρών, part.

Θόλος, dome; θολός, mud.

Θῦμός, mind; θυμός, thyme.

Θύρσοι, οἱ περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον βακχικοί, θυρσοὶ δὲ γαμκὰ στέμματα. Eustath. p. 629. 50.

\*Ἰδέ, particl.; ἶδε (he saw), verb.

\*Ἰδοῦ, imperat.; ἰδοῦ, interj.



- Ἰδρύμενος, part. pres. ; ἰδρυμένος, part. perf.  
 Ἰέρων, a man's name ; ἱερῶν, part.  
 Ἰκτις, ἰκτίς. See Eust. p. 809. 62.  
 Ἰλλος, eye ; ἰλλός, squinter. Eust. p. 907. 8.  
 Ἰνδος, the name of a river ; Ἰνδός, the name of a people.  
 Ἰπνος, lantern ; ἱπνός, oven. Joh. Ph. Conf. Reisig. Conf. p. 104. Comm. on Aristoph. Plut. 816.  
 Ἰρις (the goddess) ; ἱρίς, a flower. Eust. p. 391.  
 Ἴσος, Attic accentuation ; ἴσος, old Epic.  
 Ἰχθυς, a name ; ἰχθύς, fish.  
 Ἴων, a man's name ; ἰών, aor. 2. part.  
 Ἴωνία, Ionia ; ἰωνιά, violet-garden.

- Καίνη, the name of a town ; καινή, fem. of καινός.  
 Καιρός, season ; καῖρος, *hicium*. Eust. p. 907.  
 Κάκη, misfortune ; κακή, fem. of κακός.  
 Κάκος, a man's name ; κακός, adj.  
 Καλλισθένης, a name ; καλλισθενής, adj.  
 Κἄλον, wood ; καλόν, nentr. of καλός.  
 Κάλως, cable ; καλῶς, adv.  
 Κάμπη, caterpillar ; καμπή, bending.  
 Κάνθος, a name ; κανθός, corner of the eye ; κάνθος, ass.  
 Κάρπος, a name : καρπός, fruit.  
 Κεῖνος, that ; κεινός, empty.  
 Κῆρ (τό), heart ; κήρ (ή), death.  
 Κῆρος, a river ; κηρός, wax.  
 Κίων, pillar ; κιών, part.  
 Κλεῖτος, a name ; κλειτός, celebrated.  
 Κλειώ, a name ; κλείω, I shut.  
 Κλωθώ, a name ; κλώθω, I spin.  
 Κλήρος, lot ; κληρός, *sorte electus*. Joh. Phil.  
 Κοῖνος, a name ; κοινός, common. Eust. p. 906.  
 Κομιδή, subst. ; κομιδή, adv.  
 Κόμπος, pride ; κομπός, proud.  
 Κονίς, dust ; κόνις, nit. Ammonius.  
 Κόρωνος (mountain) ; κορωνός, crooked.  
 Κουρήτες, *Curetes* ; κούρητες, young people. Eust. p. 771.  
 Κούρικος, the name of a place ; κουρικός, *tonsorius*. Joh. Phil.

Κρής, Cretan ; κρῆς (for κρέας), flesh.

Κρίνων, *judicans* ; κρινών, *lilium*.

Κρῖος, a man's name ; κριός, ram. Aristarchus, however, writes both oxytone. Etym. Gud. p. 346.

Κρότων, a town ; κροτών, tick. Steph. Byz. v. Αἰσών ; κροτῶν, particip.

Κυκέω, I mix ; κυκεῶ, acc. of κυκεών.

Κυρίος, a place in Macedonia ; κύριος, lord. J. P.

Κύρτος, wheel ; κυρτός, crooked. Eust. p. 907.

Κύφος, a town ; κυφός, hump-backed. J. P.

Λάβε, common accentuation ; λαβέ, Attic.

Λάβη, pretext ; λαβή, handle.

Λαβρός, *abundans* ; λάβρος, *vehemens*. J. Ph.

Λαμία, the name of a town ; Λάμια, the monster Lamia.

Λάμπρα, a town ; λαμπρά, fem. of λαμπρός.

Λᾶος, genit. of λᾶς, stone ; λαός, people.

Λάρος, osprey ; λαρός, ά, όν, pleasing.

Λέκτρον, promontory ; λεκτόν, verb. adj.

Λέπας (τό), rock ; λεπάς (ή), limpet.

Λεύκη, subst. ; λευκή, fem. adj.

Λεύκων, a man's name ; λευκών, part.

Λήναιος, a man's name ; ληναῖος, adj.

Λίγυς, *Ligur* ; λιγύς, *stridulus*.

Λιπάρα, an island ; λιπαρά, fem. adj.

Λίχανος, ό, index-finger ; λιχανός, ή, string of a harp.

Λουτρόν, bathing-place ; λουτρόν, water for bathing.

Λυσίας, a man's name ; Λυσιάς, a woman's name.

Λῶτος, a man's name ; λωτός, lote-tree.

Μάκρον, a place ; μακρόν, neut. adj.

Μάλακος, a man's name ; μαλακός, adj. Eust. p. 1093.

Μανρίς, tree-frog ; μάντις, prophet.

Μεδίμνος, a name ; μεδιμόνος, a measure. Phavorin.

Μείων, comparat. ; μειών, part.

Μελιτήνη, the name of a woman ; μελιτινή, fem. *gentile*.

Μηδική, an herb ; μηδική, fem. adj.

Μισητή, ἡ ἀξία μίσους· μισήτη, ἡ, κατηφέρῃς πρὸς συνουσίαν.

Trypho ap. Ammon.

Μονή, subst., stay; μόνη, fem. adj., alone.

Μοχθηρός, ὁ τὰ ἥθη πονηρός, μόχθηρος, ὁ ἐπίπονος. Ammon.

Μύλλος, a name; μυλλός, *strabo*. Joh. Ph.

Μύριοι, ten thousand; μυρίοι, very many.

Μῶρος, old Attic; μωρός, new Attic.

Νεῖον and νεῖον. See Schol. Apoll. Rh. I. 122.

Νεός, *novale*; νέος, *novus*.

Νίκων, a man's name; νικῶν, particip.

Νομαῖον, *pascuale*; νόμαιον, *legitimum*. J. Ph.

Νόμος, law; νομός, canton.

Νύμφιος, adj.; νυμφίος, subst.

Ξάνθη, a woman's name; ξανθή, fem. adj.

Ξάνθος, a man's name; ξανθός, adj.

Ξένικος, a man's name; ξενικός, adj.

Ξένων, gen. pl. of ξένος; ξενών (ὅ), guest-chamber.

Ξύστις, Attic; ξυστίς, later and common accentuation.

Οἶκοι, houses; οἴκοι, at home.

Ὀκνος, subst.; ὀκνός, adj.

Ὀλος, whole; ὀλός, ink.

Ὀμοῖος, Homeric and old Attic; ὅμοιος, later accentuation.

Ὀμως, *tamen*; ὀμῶς, *simul*.

Ὀπωπή (verb); ὀπωπή (subst). Hermann in Bucol. ap. Schæf. Soph. p. IX.

Ὀρθος, a name; ὀρθός, adj.

Ὀρμος, bay; ὀρμός, ornament. Nevertheless the latter accentuation does not occur in any MS.; the distinction belongs to Grammarians. Wolf. Anal. p. 469.

Ὀρνη, night; ὀρνή, adj. fem. of ὀρνός. Phavor. p. 1328. 53.

Ὀρος, mountain; ὀρός, ὅ, *serum*. Eust. p. 906.

Οὐκοῦν, *igitur*; οὐκουν, *nonne*.

Οὐρά, tail; οὔρα (ρά), boundaries.

Οὖρος, favourable wind; οὐρός, pit; οὔρος, guard.

Ὀχοι, ὄχοι. Conf. Eust. p. 1519. 62.

- Παιδιά (ῆ), play; παιδία (τά), boys.  
 Παιών, epith. of Apollo; Παίων, Pæonian; Παίων, Pæon; παίων (τος), striking.  
 Παλλάς (δος), Pallas; Πάλλας (ντος), a man's name.  
 Πᾶν, neut. of πᾶς; Πάν, the god Pan.  
 Παρθενίκη, a woman's name; παρθενική, virgin.  
 Πάρα, πάρεστι; παρά, prepos.  
 Παρείας, a serpent; παρειάς, acc. pl. of παρεία.  
 Πεδιον, field; πέδιον, diminutive of πέδον. Eust. p. 255.  
 Πείθω (verb); πειθώ, *suada*.  
 Πείρων, *tranans*; πειρών, *tentans*.  
 Πῆ, interrogative; πῆ, enclitic.  
 Πίων, fat; πῖών, aor. 2. part. of πίνω.  
 Πλατάγη, rattle; πλαταγή, rattling sound.  
 Πλείων, comparat. of πολύς; πλειών, year.  
 Πλούτων, Pluto; πλουτῶν, *ditescens*.  
 Πλυνός, washing-trough; πλύνος, washed. Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 1062.  
 Ποῖος, *qualis*? ποιός, *quidam*.  
 Πολέμων, a name; πολεμῶν, particip.  
 Πόλιον, an herb; πολιόν, gray (adj.).  
 Πονηρός, ὁ κακότητος· πόνηρος, ὁ ἐπίπονος. Ammonius.  
 Ποσειδῶν (Ion. for Ποσειδῶν); ποσειδεών, a month.  
 Πότε, *quando*; ποτέ, *aliquando*.  
 Πότος, *potus*; ποτός, *potulentus*.  
 Πρασία, the name of a town; πρασιά, garden-bed.  
 Πρίων, saw; πριών, saw-fish. Eustath. Hexæm. p. 19.  
 Πρύμνη, subst.; πρυμνή, fem. adj. Eustath. p. 547. Schol. Venet. V. 292.  
 Πτύχη, *plicatio*; πτυχή, *concavitas*. Joh. Phil.  
 Πυγμή, boxing; πυγμή, closely. Joh. Phil.  
 Πυθών (ῆ), the place Pytho; Πύθων (ὁ), the dragon. Ammon.  
 Πύλαιος, a name; πυλαῖος, before the gate.  
 Πυρρόος, adj.; Πύρρος, Pyrrhus.

Ῥινή, file; ῥίνη, shark. J. Ph.

Ῥίπη, town-wall; ῥιπή, blast of wind. Eust. p. 301.



Ῥόδιος, Rhodian; Ῥοδιός, the name of a river. J. Ph. Comp.

Ἀξιός.

Ῥόδων, a man's name; ῥοδών, bed of roses.

Ῥύμβος, the name of a river; ῥυμβός, χολικός. Joh. Phil.

Σίγα, imperat. of σιγάω; σῖγᾶ, adv.

Σίγηλος, *Sigelus narcissus*; σιγηλός, *taciturnus*. J. Ph.

Σῖμος, a fish; σιμός, *simus*. J. Ph.

Σῖτος, *frumentum*; σιτός, *esculentus*. J. Ph.

Σκαῖος, a name; σκαίος, left.

Σκαφή, pit: σκάφη, boat.

Σκόλιον, drinking-song; σκολιόν, crooked.

Σκόπος, spy; σκοπός (aim). Only in Gramm.

Σκότιος, dark; Σκοτίας, a man's name.

Σκύμνος, lion's whelp; σκυμνός, young of every other wild beast. Schol. Venet. XVIII. 319. Yet MSS. give only the accentuation σκύμνος.

Σπάρτη, rope, also the name of a town; σπαρτή, fem. of σπαρτός, sown.

Σπουδή, ή, haste; σπουδῇ, adv., in haste.

Σταφύλη, plummet; σταφυλή, bunch of grapes. Ammon.

Στένων, groaning; στενών, making narrow.

Στιλβον, part. neutr.; στιλβόν, adj. neutr., shining.

Σύν, prepos.; σύν, acc. of σύς.

Σφόδρα, adv.; σφοδρά, neutr. pl. of σφοδρός.

Σχέδιος, adj., near; Σχεδίας, a man's name.

Σχολή, leisure; σχολῇ, adv., quietly.

Τάρσος, a town; ταρσός, hurdle.

Τεύκρος, a name; Τευκρός, Trojan. Joh. Phil.

Τίμων, a name; τιμών, part.

Τίνες, who? τινές, indef. encl.

Τόμος, section of a book; τομός, cutting. Ammonius.

Τρίτες ἐπὶ χρόνον, τριεῖς ἐπὶ ἡλικίας. Ammonius.

Τρίτος, the name of a river; τρίτος, third. Draco, p. 87.

Τρίτων, a name; τριτών, part. of τριτώ.

Τροπαῖον, old Attic; τρόπαιον, later accentuation.

Τρόπος, manner; τροπός ἱμάς, ᾧ ἡ κώπη πελάζουσα ἐνείρεται.

Eust. p. 1517. 55.

Τροχός, wheel; τρόχος, course. Ammon.

Τρυγητός, time of the vintage; τρύγητος, produce of the vintage.

Τρύφων, a man's name; τρυφών, part.

Τύρος (also Τῦρος), a town; τυρός, cheese.

Ὕραξ, shrew-mouse; ὑράξ, adv. Comp. however, p. 94.

Φαῖα, a town; φαιά, fem. of φαιός.

Φαῖδρος, a man's name; φαιδρός, adj.

Φαιστός, a town in Crete; Φαῖστος, a man's name. Eust. p. 520.

Φάνος, a name; φανός, *clarus*. Joh. Phil.

Φᾶρος, *tunica*; Φάρος, *insula*.

Φᾶσις, a river; φάσις, *dictio*.

Φῆς, 2 pers. pres. indic.; φῆς, 2 pers. conj.; φῆς, aor. 2. for ἔφης from φημί.

Φιλητής, lover; φιλήτης, thief.

Φίλων, a man's name; φιλῶν, part.

Φόρος, tribute; φορός, fruitful.

Φρόντις, a name; φροντίς, care. Eust. p. 907.

Φυλάκη, a town in Thessaly; φυλακή, watch.

Φῶς (τό), light; φώς (δ), man.

Χάλκη, an island; χαλκή, fem. adj. Joh. Phil.

Χαλκιδική, a town; χαλκιδική, fem. adj.

Χάριεν, adv.; χαρίεν, neutr. adj.

Χαρίτων, a man's name; χαριτῶν, part. of χαριτώ.

Χία, a Chian woman; χιά, *serpentis domus*. Joh. Phil.

Χίλων, a man's name; χιλῶν, part. of χιλώ.

Χίος, the island Chios; Χῖος, an inhabitant of Chios.

Χίτων, a town; χιτῶν, a garment.

Χόας, χοᾶς. Conf. Ammonius.

Χρέων, *fatale deorum*; χρεών, *debitum*. Joh. Phil.

Χρηστός, a man's name; χρηστός, good.

Ψιά, ψία. Conf. Ruhnck. ep. crit. p. 301. ed. sec.

Ψύχρος, a name; ψυχρός, adj., cold. Conf. Phav. p. 1874. 50.

ὦ, with the vocative of a noun; ὦ, an independent interjection.

ὦμοι, an interjection; ὦμοι, nom. pl. of ὦμος. Apollon. Dysc.  
de adv. p. 537.

ὦμος, shoulder; ὠμός, raw.

ὦχρος, *pallor*; ὠχρός, *pallidus*.

# INDEX.

## A.

- α, feminines of 1 decl. §. 21.
- contr. from -αα, fem. of 1 decl. §. 21.
- I. a.
- fem. of adjectives from masc. in ος, §. 30.
- — — — — of 3 decl. §. 31.
- compound adj. of 1 decl. §. 32. 3.
- note.
- adverbs, §. 35. I. A.
- ἀγγιστίνος, §. 33. II. 4.
- adjectives, §. 28—34.
- — — — — comp. and superl. §. 28. 1.
- — — — — gen. pl. of, §. 28. 2.
- — — — — Attic forms of, §. 30. III.
- — — — — in ος, fem. of, §. 30.
- — — — — compound, §. 32—34.
- adverbs, §. 35. 36.
- ἀέκων, §. 14. 2. b. note.
- αη, fem. of 1 decl. §. 22. II. a.
- αι, when short for the accent, §. 5. 2.
- αι, 3 sing. optat. §. 14. 1.
- perf. act. and pass. §. 15. 1. a.
- αί, αἶ, §. 38.
- αια, fem. of 1 decl. §. 21. I. b.
- αἰβοῖ, §. 38.
- αἰζήσος, §. 30. I. c.
- αιον, neut. of 2 decl. §. 24. 4.
- αιος, simple adjectives, §. 30. I. d.
- — — — — compound adj. §. 33. II. 7.
- — — — — proper names, §. 23. I. note 2.
- αἶτε, §. 41. 2.
- ἀκαήτα, §. 32. 3. note.
- accusative plur. of 1 decl. §. 19. 3.
- — — — — Dor. of masc. of 3 decl.
- — — — — §. 23. III. c. note 2.
- — — — — dual of contr. nouns of 2 decl.
- — — — — §. 23. I. note.
- accent, nature of, §. 1—9.
- ἀκήν, §. 36. 5. c.
- ακι, adverbs, §. 35. I. 1. 2.
- ακις, adverbs, §. 35. II.
- ακος, trisyll. of 2 decl. §. 30. III. note 1.

- ἀλαλήμενος, §. 1. c. note 1.
- ἄλκινος, §. 33. 2. 4.
- ἀλλ' §. 43.
- ἀλλῃ, §. 36. 4.
- αλος, simp. adjectives, §. 30. II. a. 2.
- ἄμμες, ἄμμι, §. 40. 2.
- ἄμφω, ἀμφοῖν, §. 39.
- αν, polysyll. of 3 decl. §. 26. II. II. a.
- — — — — adverbs, §. 35. II.
- ἄνα, §. 45. a. note 2.
- ἀναβρόη, §. 22. I. b. note 2.
- anastrophe, §. 43. 45.
- ἀνοπαία, §. 36. 5. c.
- ανος, simp. adj. §. 30. II. c. 3.
- ἀντ', §. 43.
- ἀντίον, adj. compounded with, §. 33.
- II. 6.
- ἀντικρύ, ἀντικρυς, §. 35. I. Y. note, and II.
- aorist 1. act. and mid. §. 15. 2. a.
- — — — — part. act. §. 15. 2. a. 1.
- — — — — inf. act. §. 15. 2. a. 2.
- — — — — imperat. mid. §. 15. 2. a. 2.
- — — — — 2. imperat. §. 15. 2. b. I.
- — — — — inf. §. 15. 2. b. II.
- — — — — part. act. §. 15. 2. b. III.
- — — — — ind., conj. and opt. §. 15. 2.
- b. IV.
- — — — — 1. and 2. pass. ind., imperat. and opt. §. 16. 7. B. 1.
- — — — — conj., infin. and part. §. 16. 7. B. 2.
- αος, subst. of 2 decl. §. 23. I.
- — — — — simp. adj. of 2 decl. §. 30. I. a.
- ἀπέσται, §. 18. 2.
- ἀπλός, οὐς, §. 39. 2.
- ἄπο, §. 45. a. c.
- ἀπόδος, §. 13. 2.
- αρ, adverbs, §. 35. II.
- ἄρα, §. 37. 2.
- ἀργής, §. 37.
- ἀργυρόπεζα, §. 30.
- αρος, simp. adj. §. 30. II. d. 1.
- ἀρχήν, §. 36. 5. c.



-ας, masc. of 1 decl. §. 20. I.  
 -ας, *αδος*, subst. of 3 decl. §. 26. III.  
 -ας, *αντος*, subst. of 3 decl. §. 26. III.  
 -ας, subst. of 3 decl., Att. gen. of §. 27. I.  
 — neuters of 3 Att. decl. §. 27. III.  
 — simple adj. of 1 decl. §. 29. 1.  
 -ας, *αδος*, simp. adj. of 3 decl. §. 31.  
 -ας, comp. adj. of 1 decl. §. 32.  
 — of 3 decl. §. 34. II. 1.  
 — adverbs, §. 35. II. §. 36. 3.  
*ασμενος*, §. 15. 1. c. note 1.  
*ατέχνως*, *ατεχνώς*, §. 35. b. note.  
*-ατης*, masc. of 1 decl. §. 20. II.  
*-αυος*, simple adj. §. 30. I. c.  
*-αυρος*, simp. adj. §. 30. II. d. 4.  
*αὐτάρκης*, §. 34. I. 1. d. note 1.  
*ἀφύη*, gen. pl. of, §. 19. 2.

## B.

barytone, def. of, §. 11. III.  
*βῆ*, §. 13. 3. b.  
*-βη*, fem. of 1 decl. §. 22. IV. a.  
*βοηθός*, §. 30. 1. f. note 1.  
*-βος*, subst. of 2 decl. §. 23. III. a.  
 — simp. adj. §. 30. III.

## Γ.

*γε*, append. to pronouns, §. 40. 5.  
*γέ*, §. 47. 4.  
 genitive pl. of 1 decl. §. 19. 2.  
 — of monosyll. of 3 decl. §. 25.  
 I. a.  
 — of comp. adj. in *ηθης*, §. 34. 1.  
*-γη*, feminines of 1 decl. §. 22. IV. a.  
*γνώ*, §. 13. 3. b.  
*-γος*, subst. of 2 decl. §. 23. III. a.  
*γούνων*, §. 25. I. a. note 2.  
*γυνή*, *γυναικός*, §. 25. I. a. note 4.

## Δ.

*-δα*, fem. proper names, §. 21. III. note.  
 — adverbs, §. 35. I. A. 3.  
*δαί*, §. 37.  
*δαινύτο*, §. 16. I. 3. note 1.  
 dative pl. of participles, §. 16. 6. note 3.  
*-δε*, adverbs, §. 36. 5. a.  
*δε* append. to pronouns, §. 40. 5.  
*δέ*, §. 47. 4.  
 declension 1. of subst. §. 20—22.  
 — 2. of subst. §. 23. 24.  
 — 3. of subst. §. 25. 26.  
 —, Attic. of subst. §. 27.  
 — 3., monosyll. of, §. 25.  
 — polysyll. of, §. 26.  
*δεξαμένη*, §. 14. c. note 2.  
*δεῦρο*, §. 35. 1. O.  
*-δη*, feminines of 1 decl. §. 22. IV. a.  
*δήπου*, §. 41. 2.

*-δης*, subst. of 1 decl. §. 20. II. d.  
*δια*, §. 30.  
*διδοίσθα*, §. 16. I. 1. note 3.  
*διπλός*, §. 30. 1. f. note 1.  
*-δης*, adverbs, §. 35. II.  
*διχῶ*, §. 36. 4.  
*δολιχός*, §. 30. III.  
*-δον*, adverbs, §. 35. II.  
*δορί*, §. 25. I. a. note 4.  
*δορυξός*, §. 30. 1. f. note 1.  
*-δος*, subst. of 2 decl. §. 23. III. a.  
 — simple adj. §. 30. III.  
*δούρων*, §. 25. I. a. note 2.  
*δύω*, *δυοῖν*, §. 39.

## Ε.

*εἰ*, §. 47. 2.  
*-εα*, Attic fem. of 1 decl. §. 21. I. c.  
*ἐγώγα*, *ἐγωγα*, §. 40. 5.  
*-ει*, adverbs, §. 35. I. 3. 1.  
*εἰ* (*αἰ*), §. 46.  
*-εια*, feminines of 1 decl. §. 21. I. d.  
 — adverbs, §. 35. I. A. 2.  
*εἰαμένη*, §. 14. c. note 2.  
*εἶδον*, §. 13. 3. note.  
*εἰκοσιέξ*, §. 39. 3.  
*εἰμί*, §. 47. 1.  
*-ειον*, neuters of 2 decl. §. 24. 5.  
*-ειος*, simp. adjectives, §. 30. I. d. 3.  
*εἰπέ*, §. 15. 2. b. I.  
*-εις*, *εντος*, simp. adj. of 3 decl. §. 31.  
*εἰς*, §. 39.  
*εἰς*, §. 47. 1.  
*εἰσόπιν*, §. 36. 5. c.  
*εἰσφρες*, §. 11. II. 2.  
*εἴτε*, §. 41. 2.  
*ἐκ* (*ἐξ*), §. 46.  
*ἐκείσο*, *ἐκείτο*, §. 11. II. 1. note.  
*ἐκλέο*, §. 18. 1.  
*ἐκποδών*, §. 36. 3. note.  
*ἐκών*, §. 31.  
*ἐλελεῦ*, §. 38.  
*ἐλθέ*, §. 15. 2. b. I.  
 elision, §. 43.  
*-εμεν*, infinitives, §. 15. 1. a. note.  
*ἐμοί*, §. 40. 3.  
*ἐμποδών*, §. 36. 3. note.  
*-εν*, substantives of 3 decl. §. 26. II.  
 II. a.  
*ἐν*, §. 46.  
 enclitics, §. 47.  
*ἐνεῦδον*, §. 13. 3. a.  
*ἐνι*, §. 45. a. c.  
*ἐννέα*, §. 39.  
*ἐξόπιν*, §. 36. 5. c.  
*-εον*, dimin. of 2 decl. §. 24. 6.  
*-εος*, subst. of 2 decl. §. 23. I.  
 — contr. *-ους*, simp. adj. §. 30. I. b.  
*ἐπίπαν*, §. 36. 5. c.  
*ἐπισχερώ*, §. 36. 4. note.  
*ἐπιτηδεις*, *ἐπιτηδεις*, §. 36. 5. c. note.  
*ἐποποί*, §. 38.  
*-ερος*, simp. adj. §. 30. II. d. 2.

-ες, adverbs, §. 35. II.

ἔστι, §. 47. 1.

Ἐρησίαι, ων, §. 19. 2.

Εὐθύνογ, §. 33. II. 4.

εὐθύς, adv. §. 36. 1.

εὐπατέρεια, §. 30.

εὐρέ, §. 15. 2. b. I.

εὐρύοπα, §. 32. 3. note.

-ευσ, subst. of 3 decl. §. 26. II. I.

εὔτε, §. 41. 2.

εὐχετάα, -άται, -άσθαι, §. 17. 1.

ἐχθές, §. 35. II.

ἐχρῆν, §. 13. 1. note.

-εω, Att. gen. from nom. ης or ας, §. 27. 1.

ἑών, §. 15. 2. b. III.

## Z.

-ζε, adverbs, §. 36. 5. a.

ζεώς, §. 30. III.

-ζη, fem. of 1 decl. §. 22. IV. a.

-ζος, simp. adj. §. 30. II. e. 2.

ζώς, §. 27. II. 3. note.

## H.

-η, feminines of 1 decl. §. 22.

-η, Att. pronouns, §. 40. 4.

ή, §. 37. 3.

ή, §. 37. 3.

-ησής, comp. adj., gen. pl. of, §. 34. I. 1. d. note 1.

-ηλος, simp. adj. §. 30. II. a. 2.

ήμεις, ήμιν, ήμᾶς, &c. §. 40. 2.

ήμενος, §. 15. 1. c. note 1.

-ην, subst. of 3 decl. §. 26. II. II. a.

— adverbs, §. 35. II.

-ηος, subst. of 2 decl. §. 23. I.

ήπερ, §. 41. 2.

ήπου, §. 41. 2.

ηρ, synecopised forms of subst. of 3 decl. in, §. 25. I. a. note 4.

-ηρ, subst. of 3 decl. §. 26. II. II.

— vocat. of, §. 26. II.

— dat. pl. of, §. 26. II.

ήρέμα, §. 36. 5. c.

-ηρης, subst. of 3 decl., vocat. of, §. 26. III. 3.

ήρος, §. 25. 1. a. note 1.

-ηρος, simp. adj. §. 30. II. d. 3.

-ης, masc. of 1 decl. 20. II.

— subst. of 3 decl. §. 26. I. III.

— masc. of 1 decl., Att. gen. of, §. 27. I.

— simp. adj. of 1 decl. §. 29. 2.

— 3 decl. §. 31.

— comp. adj. of 1 decl. §. 32.

— 3 decl. §. 34. I. II.

— adverbs, §. 36. 3.

ήσυχῶ, ήσύχῃ, §. 36. 4.

ήτοι, §. 41. 2.

ήτοι, §. 41. 2.

ήχίτα, §. 32. 3. note.

## Θ.

-θα, fem. proper names, §. 21. III. note.

— adverbs, §. 35. I. A. 3.

-θε, adverbs, §. 36. 2.

Θέ, (Θέν), §. 47. 4.

Θέογνις, §. 13. 2. note.

-θη, feminines of 1 decl. §. 22. IV. b.

θήν, §. 47. 4.

-τι, -τιν, adverbs, §. 35. I. I. 1. note.

§. 36. 2.

-θος, subst. of 2 decl. §. 23. III. c.

θυγάτηρ, θυγατρός, §. 25. I. a. note 4.

## I.

-ι, adverbs, §. 35. I. I. 1.

— Att. pronouns, §. 40. 4.

-ια, feminines of 1 decl. §. 21. I. c.

ιασι, §. 16. I. 1. note 1.

ιασι, §. 16. I. 1. note 1.

ιδέ, ιδε, §. 15. 2. b. I.

ιδία, §. 36. 4.

ιδού, §. 15. 2. b. I.

ιδού, §. 15. 2. b. I. §. 38.

ίεναι, §. 16. 5. note 1.

ιδύς, adv. §. 36. 1.

-ικα, adverbs, §. 35. I. A. 3. note.

-ικος, pronouns, §. 30. III. note 2.

— comp. adj. §. 33. II. 5.

-ιλος, simp. adj. §. 30. II. a. 3.

— comp. adj. §. 33. II. 6.

-ιν, subst. of 3 decl. §. 26. II.

— adverbs, §. 35. II.

-ινδα, adverbs, §. 35. I. A. 3. note.

-ινος, simp. adj. §. 30. II. c. 4.

interjections, §. 38.

-ιον, dimin. of 2 decl. §. 24. 2.

-ιος, subst. of 2 decl. §. 23. I.

— simp. adj. §. 30. I. a. 5.

— comp. adj. §. 33. II. 6.

ιού, ιού, §. 38.

ιππηλάτα, §. 32. 3. note.

-ις, gen. ιος, subst. of 3 decl. §. 26. I.

— gen. ιδος, ιθος, or ιτος, subst. of 3 decl. §. 26. III.

— gen. εως, subst. of 3 Att. decl. §. 27. III.

— adverbs, §. 35. II.

ἴσασι, §. 16. I. 1. note 2.

ιστοδόκη, §. 22. I. b. note.

-ιτης, masc. of 1 decl. §. 20. II.

-ιχος, Dor. dimin. adj. §. 30. III. note 4.

ιών, §. 15. 2. b. III.

ιώνγα, §. 40. 5.

## K.

κάθενυδον, §. 13. 3. a.

καθήστο, §. 13. 3. a.

κάθητο, §. 13. 3. a.

κάδιζον, §. 13. 3. a.

καί, §. 37.  
 Καλλιβρόχη, §. 22. I. b. note.  
 κανόν, §. 24. 6.  
 καπνοδόκη, §. 22. I. b. note.  
 cases oblique of monosyll. §. 25. I. a.  
 κατ' §. 43.  
 κάτω, §. 44. 1.  
 κατάσχεσις, §. 13. 2.  
 κατέσχον, §. 13. 3.  
 κατόπιν, §. 36. 5. c.  
 κέ (κέν), §. 47. 4.  
 κείμαι, κείσαι, §. 11. II. 1. note.  
 κεκλήμην, ᾧ, §. 16. II. A. 1.  
 κεκλώμαι, ᾧ, §. 16. II. A. 1.  
 κεκτῆμην, ᾧ, §. 16. II. A. 1.  
 κεκτώμαι, ᾧ, §. 16. II. A. 1.  
 -κη, feminines of 1 decl. §. 22. IV. b.  
 κῆρος, §. 25. I. a. note 1.  
 κῆρ', §. 43.  
 κικαβαῦ, §. 38.  
 -κος, subst. of 2 decl. §. 23. III. b.  
 — simp. adj. §. 30. III. and note 1.  
 κοῦφος, §. 30. III.  
 crasis, §. 44.  
 κρυός, §. 30. III.  
 κύων, gen. κυνός, §. 25. I. a. note 4.  
 κωφός, §. 30. III.

## A.

-λα, feminines of 1 decl. §. 21. II. a.  
 λαβέ, λάβε, §. 15. 2. b. I.  
 λᾶς, gen. λᾶος, §. 25. I. a. note 1.  
 -λεος, simple adj. §. 30. I. b. 2.  
 λελύτο, §. 16. I. 3. note 1.  
 λεύκ', §. 43.  
 -λη, feminines of 1 decl. §. 22. III. a.  
 -λος, subst. of 2 decl. §. 23. II. a.  
 — simple adj. §. 30. II. a.

## M.

-μα, diminutives of 1 decl. §. 21. II. a.  
 μέ, §. 47. 3.  
 μεγάλοι, αι, α, §. 30. II. a. 3.  
 μέλας, §. 31.  
 μελιχρός, §. 33. II. 4. note.  
 μεμνήμην, ᾧ, §. 16. II. A. 1.  
 μεμνώμαι, ᾧ, §. 16. II. A. 1.  
 μεναι, origin. termination of infin. §. 16. 5.  
 μετόπιν, §. 36. 5. c.  
 -μη, feminines of 1 decl. §. 22. III. b. 3.  
 μή, §. 37.  
 μηδ' §. 43.  
 μηδεῖς, §. 39.  
 μητίετα, §. 32. 3. note.  
 μήτις, §. 11. II. 2. §. 40. 6. §. 41. 2.  
 μία, μιᾶς, §. 39.  
 μίν, §. 47. 3.  
 mode, peculiar accentuation according to, §. 14.  
 μοί, §. 47. 3.

μόνος, §. 30. II. c. 5.  
 -μος, subst. of 2 decl. §. 23. II. b.  
 — simp. adj. §. 30. II. b.  
 μου, §. 47. 3.  
 μυθεῖται, μυθεῖται, §. 17. 2. §. 18. 1.  
 μύριοι, μυρίοι, §. 30. I. d. 5. note 2.  
 μῶν, §. 37.

## N.

-να, feminines of 1 decl. §. 21. II.  
 ναί, §. 37.  
 νεογνός, §. 33. II. 4. note.  
 neut. of adj. of 3 decl. §. 31. §. 34.  
 νεφεληγερέτα, §. 32. 3. note.  
 -νη, feminines of 1 decl. §. 22. III. a.  
 νίν, §. 47. 3.  
 -νις, adverbs, §. 35. II.  
 nom. dual of contr. nouns of 2 decl. §. 23. I. note 5.  
 νόος, adj. compounded with, §. 33. II. 4.  
 -νος, nouns of 2 decl. §. 23. II. c.  
 — simp. adj. §. 30. II. c.  
 numerals, §. 39.  
 νύ, (νύν), §. 47. 4.  
 νύν, νυν, §. 35. II. 1. §. 37.  
 νώ, νῶι, §. 40. 2. note.

## O.

ὁ, ἡ, §. 46.  
 -ση, feminines of 1 decl. §. 22. II. b.  
 οι, when short for the accent, §. 5. 2.  
 -οι, 3 sing. optat. §. 14. 1.  
 — adv. §. 36. 4.  
 οί, αι, §. 46.  
 οί, §. 47. 3.  
 -οια, feminines of 1 decl. §. 21. I. f.  
 οἶμοι, §. 41. 2.  
 οἶνοχόη, §. 22. I. b. note.  
 -οιος, simp. adj. §. 30. I. d.  
 ὀλίγος, §. 30. III.  
 -ολος, simp. adj. §. 30. II. a. 4.  
 — comp. adj. §. 33. II. 6.  
 ὀμοῦ, §. 37. 5.  
 ὀμῶς, ὀμως, §. 37. 5.  
 -ον, neuters of 2 decl. §. 24.  
 oxytone, def. of, §. 11. I.  
 -οος, contr. -ους, simp. adj. §. 30. I. f.  
 — contr. ους, comp. adj. §. 33. II. 4.  
 optative, §. 14. 1.  
 ὀρῆται, §. 17. 2.  
 -ορος, simp. adj. §. 30. II. d. 3.  
 orthotone, def. of, §. 11. IV.  
 -ος, masc. and fem. of 2 decl. §. 23.  
 -ος, after vowels, masc. and fem. of 2 decl. §. 23. I.  
 — after liquids, masc. and fem. of 2 decl. §. 23. II.  
 — after mutes, masc. and fem. of 2 decl. §. 23. III.  
 — neuters of 3 Att. decl. §. 27. III.

— after vowels, simp. adj. §. 30. I.  
 — after liquids, simp. adj. §. 30. II.  
 — after mutes, simp. adj. §. 30. III.  
 — comp. adj. §. 33.  
 — adverbs, §. 35. II.  
 — pronominal adj. §. 40. I.  
*ὁσημέραι*, §. 36. I.  
*ὁστούν*, §. 24. 6.  
*ὅτε, ὅτι*, §. 37. 4.  
*-οτης*, masc. of 1 decl. §. 20. II. c.  
*ὁτοτοί*, §. 38.  
*-ον*, adverbs, §. 36. 3.  
*οὐ, οὐκ*, §. 46.  
*οὐδ'*, §. 43.  
*οὐδέεις*, §. 39.  
*οὐκ, οὐκί, οὐλί*, §. 40. 4.  
*οὐκουν, οὐκούν*, §. 37. 1.  
*οὖν*, §. 37.  
*-ουν*, Att. pron. §. 40. 4.  
*-ουργος*, comp. adj. §. 33. II. 1.  
*-ουργης*, comp. adj. of 3 decl. §. 34. I.  
 1. c.  
*-ους*, contr. from *-εος* and *-οος*, subst. of  
 1 decl. §. 23. I. note 5.  
 — simp. adj.  
 §. 30. I. b. f.  
 —, *οντος*, subst. of 3 decl. §. 26. III.  
*οὔτα*, §. 17. 1. note 3.  
*οὐτάμενος*, §. 15. 1. c. notes 1. 2.  
*οὔτις*, §. 40. 6. §. 41. 2.  
*οὔτωσι*, §. 40. 4.  
*ὄφελον*, §. 14. 2. a. note.  
*ὄψέ*, §. 35. I. E.

## II.

*παπαί*, §. 38.  
*πάρα*, §. 45. a. c.  
*παράσχεις*, §. 45. a. c.  
 parathetic compounds, §. 41.  
*παραχρήμα*, §. 36. 5. c.  
*παρέσται*, §. 18. 2.  
*παρέσχον*, §. 13. 3.  
 paroxytone, def. of, §. 11. I.  
 participles, §. 14. 2. §. 15. 1. §. 16. 6. and  
 7. B. 2.  
 — Dor. gen. pl. of, in *αν*, §. 14.  
 2. c. note 1.  
 — proper names derived from,  
 §. 14. 2. c. note.  
 particles, §. 37.  
*πᾶς*, compounds of, §. 40. 7.  
*πάτηρ, πατήρ*, §. 25. I. a. note 4.  
*πεδίον*, §. 24. 3.  
*πέρ*, §. 64. 4.  
 perfect, §. 15. 1.  
 — part. act. §. 15. 1. b.  
 — pass. §. 15. 1. c.  
 — act. with Att. redupl. §. 15.  
 1. c. note.  
 — pass. conj. and opt. §. 16. 7. II.  
 A. 1.  
 — inf. §. 16. 7. II. A. 2.  
*περίαιδα*, §. 13. 3.

perispomē, def. of, §. 11. II.  
*Περεῶο*, §. 27. II. 3. note 1.  
*-πη*, feminines of 1 decl. §. 22. IV. b.  
*πῆ*, §. 37.  
*πή*, §. 47. 4.  
*Πηνελεῶο*, §. 27. II. 3. note 1.  
*-πλός*, *-πλούς*, numerals, §. 39. 2.  
*ποδίον*, §. 24. 3.  
*ποθέν*, §. 47. 4.  
*ποθί*, §. 47. 4.  
*ποί*, §. 37.  
*ποί*, §. 47. 4.  
*πόλιον*, §. 30. I. d. 5. note 1.  
*πολλαχῶ*, §. 36. 4.  
*-πος*, subst. of 2 decl. §. 23. III. b.  
 — simp. adj. §. 30. III.  
*ποτί*, §. 47. 4.  
*πότνια*, §. 30.  
*πού*, §. 37.  
*πού*, §. 47. 4.  
 proclitics, §. 46.  
*προμνηστίνος*, §. 33. II. 4.  
 pronoun, §. 40.  
 proparoxytone, def. of, §. 11. I.  
 properispomē, def. of, §. 11. II.  
 — when words necessarily  
 are, §. 11. II. 1. 2.  
*πρῶ*, §. 35. I. Ω.  
*πῶ*, §. 47. 4.  
*πῶς*, §. 37.  
*πῶς*, §. 47. 4.

## P.

*-ρα*, feminines of 1 decl. §. 21. I. b.  
*ρά*, §. 47. 4.  
*-ρη*, feminines of 1 decl. §. 22. III. d.  
*-ρις*, adverbs, §. 35. II.  
*-ρον*, adverbs, §. 35. II.  
*-ρος*, subst. of 2 decl. §. 23. II. d.  
 — simp. adj. §. 30. II. d.

## Σ.

*-σα*, feminines of 1 decl. §. 21. II. c.  
*-σε*, adverbs, §. 36. 5. b.  
*σί*, (*τύ*), §. 47. 3.  
*-ση*, feminines of 1 decl. §. 22. III. d.  
*-σι*, *-σιν*, adverbs, §. 36. 4.  
*σίγα*, §. 17. 1. note 3.  
*σκευή*, §. 22. II. a. note.  
*σκόλιον*, §. 30. I. d. 5. note 1.  
*σκούμνος*, §. 30. II. c. 1. note.  
*σοί*, (*τοί*), §. 40. 3. §. 47. 3.  
*-σοος*, §. 33. II. 4.  
*-σος*, *-σος*, subst. of 2 decl. §. 23. II. c.  
 — simp. adj. §. 30. II. e.  
*σού*, (*σεύ*, *σίο*), §. 47. 3.  
*σοφός*, §. 30. III.  
*σπεσσί*, §. 25. I. a. note 1.  
*-σσορ*, simp. adj. §. 30. II. 2.  
*στή*, §. 13. 3. b.  
*-στης*, polysyll. masc. of 1 decl. §. 20.  
 II. f.



-στος, ordinals, §. 30. III. §. 39. 1.  
 substantives, §. 19—27.  
*σύννοια*, §. 13. 3.  
 synthetic compounds, §. 41.  
*σφέ*, §. 47. 3.  
*σφεών*, *σφείας*, §. 47. 3.  
*σφι*, (*σφίν*), §. 47. 3.  
*σφισί*, §. 47. 3.  
*σφώ*, *σφῶϊ*, §. 40. 2. note.  
*σφωέ*, *σφωίν*, §. 47. 3.  
*σχῶ*, *σχῆς*, *σχῆ*, §. 15. IV.

## T.

*τάλας*, §. 31.  
*Ταλαῶ*, §. 27. II. 3. note 1.  
*ταρφείας*, §. 30. I. d. 3. note.  
*τέ*, §. 47. 4.  
*τεθνάναι*, *τεθνᾶναι*, §. 16. 5. note 2.  
 tense, peculiar accentuation according  
 to, §. 14.  
*-τεος*, simp. adj. §. 30. I. b. 3.  
*-τη*, feminines of 1 decl. §. 22. IV. b.  
*τῆλε*, §. 35. I. E.  
*-τι*, adverbs, §. 35. I. I. 1.  
*τιη*, *τιῆ*, §. 40. 4.  
*-τις*, adverbs, §. 35. II.  
*τις*, *τι*, §. 47. 2.  
*τοιῶδε*, §. 11. II. 2.  
*-τος*, subst. of 2 decl. §. 23. III. b.  
 — simp. adj. §. 30. III.  
 — ordinals, §. 39. 1.  
*τού*, *τῷ*, §. 47. 2.  
*τριήρης*, §. 26. I. 2.

## Y.

*-υ*, neuters of 3 Att. decl. §. 27. III.  
 — adverbs, §. 35. I. Y.  
*-υα*, feminines of 1 decl. §. 21. I. g. 2.  
*ὑδρορρόη*, §. 22. I. b. note.  
 verbs, §. 12—18.  
 — the oldest part of speech, §. 12.  
 — forms of, with connective vowels,  
 §. 12—15.  
 — simple, §. 12. A.  
 — with prepos., augm., or redupl.,  
 §. 13. 1. 2. 3.  
 — with augm., Doric accentuation of,  
 §. 13. 3. b. note.  
 — forms of, without connective vowel,  
 §. 16.  
 — in *μ*, §. 16. I.  
 — indic. §. 16. I. 1.  
 — conj. and opt. §. 16. I. 1. 2.  
 — imperat. §. 16. I. 4.  
 — inf. and part. act. §. 16. I.  
 5. 6.  
 — contr. §. 17.  
 — Dor. fut. and aor. mid. of, §. 17. 3.  
 — syncopised forms of, §. 18.  
*-υη*, feminines of 1 decl. §. 22. II. a.  
*-υια*, feminines of 1 decl. §. 21. I. g. 1.

*-υλος*, simp. adj. §. 30. II. a. 3.  
*ὑμεῖς*, *ὑμῖν*, *ὑμᾶς*, &c. §. 40. 2.  
*-υμεν*, infinitives, §. 15. 1. a. note.  
*-υν*, subst. of 3 decl. §. 26. II. b.  
*-υνος*, simp. adj. §. 30. II. c. 3. 4.  
 vocative of polysyll. of 3 decl. §. 26.  
*-υος*, subst. of 2 decl. §. 23. I.  
*ὑπο*, §. 45. a. c.  
*-υρος*, simp. adj. §. 30. II. d. 4.  
*-υς*, monosyll. subst. of 3 decl. §. 25.  
 — polysyll. subst. of 3 decl. §. 26.  
 — simple adj. §. 31.  
 — comp. adj. §. 34. I. 3.  
 — adverbs, §. 35. II.  
*-υτης*, subst. of 1 decl. §. 20. II.

## Φ.

*φαλακρός*, §. 33. II. 1. note.  
*φεῦ*, §. 38.  
*-φη*, feminines of 1 decl. §. 22. IV. b.  
*φημί*, §. 47. 1.  
*φής*, *φῆς*, *φῆς*, §. 13. 3. b.  
*φῶ*, §. 13. 3. b.  
*-φι*, *-φιν*, adverbs, §. 35. I. I. 1. note,  
 §. 36. 2.  
*Φαλῖνος*, §. 33. II. 4.  
*-φικ*, adverbs, §. 35. II.  
*-φος*, nouns of 2 decl. §. 23. III. c.  
*φρητός*, §. 25. 1. a. note 1.

## X.

*-χη*, feminines of 1 decl. §. 22. IV. b.  
*χῆς*, §. 35. II.  
*-χι*, adverbs, §. 35. I. I. 1. note.  
*-χικ*, adverbs, §. 35. II.  
*χλούνης*, gen. pl. *χλουίνων*, §. 19. 2.  
*-χος*, subst. of 2 decl. §. 23. III. c.  
*χρήστης*, gen. pl. *χρήστων*, §. 19. 2.  
*χῶστις*, §. 44. I. note.

## Ψ.

*ψ*, polysyll. subst. of 3 decl. in, §. 26.  
 II. 3.  
*-ψος*, subst. of 2 decl. §. 23. II. f.  
 — simp. adj. §. 30. II. e. 2.

## Ω.

*ω*, when short for the accent, §. 5. 1.  
*-ω*, adverbs, §. 35. I. Ω. and a. note 4.  
 — polysyll. nouns of 3 decl. §. 26. I. o.  
*ῶ*, §. 38.  
*-ωα*, feminines of 1 decl. §. 21. I. h.  
*-ωδης*, comp. adj. of 3 decl. §. 34. I. 1.  
*-ωη*, feminines of 1 decl. §. 22. II. b.  
*-ωλης*, subst. of 3 decl., vocat. of, §. 26.  
 III. 3.  
*-ωλος*, simp. adj. §. 30. II. a. 5.

-ων, subst. of 3 decl., syncop. forms of, §. 25. I. a. note 4.	-ωρος, simp. adj. §. 30. II. d. 5.
_____ vocat. of, §. 26.	-ως, subst. of 3 decl. §. 26. I. III.
III. 1.	_____ Attic subst. §. 27. II.
_____ §. 26. II. III.	_____ simple adj. §. 30. III.
-ωος, simp. adj. §. 30. I. g.	_____ adverbs, §. 35. a. b.
-ωρ, subst. of 3 decl. §. 26. II.	ὤς, §. 35. a. note 2.
_____, vocat. of, §. 26.	ὤς, §. 46.
III. 2.	ὤσπερ, §. 41. 2.
-ωρης, subst. of 3 decl., vocat. of, §. 26.	ὤστε, §. 41. 2.
III. 3.	-ωτης, masculines of 1 decl. §. 20. II. c.

FINIS.











